

Daily Report

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General

UN Chief Faces Difficult Task on Mideast Trip

OW110440 Beijing XINHUA in English 0034 GMT
11 Sep 87

[“Round-up: U.N. Chief’s Gulf Tour is Uphill Mission (by Chen Ruining)”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, September 10 (XINHUA) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is leaving for Tehran and Baghdad today on a peace mission to end the Iran-Iraq war while the two countries are escalating their fight.

Iraqi warplanes struck deep inside Iran on 11 cities yesterday and the Iranian artillery today also shelled Iraqi military, economic and industrial centres in southern Iraq for retaliation.

The U.N. chief has the Security Council Resolution 598 calling for an immediate ceasefire in his briefcase, but he is expected to find the stands of the two belligerent parties poles apart.

Iran which has neither accepted nor rejected the U.N. resolution still insists on naming Iraq as the “aggressor” and “punishment of the aggressor” by an international court of justice as the pre-conditions for a ceasefire.

All this is unacceptable for Iraq which has accepted the U.N. resolution and called for the withdrawal of troops to the international boundary, exchange of prisoners of war and non-intervention of each other’s internal affairs after a complete ceasefire.

As Iraq accepted the U.N. resolution, a de facto ceasefire prevailed in the gulf for over a month. After Iraq resumed air raids on gulf shipping on August 29, 19 ships had been hit in the new round of the tanker war.

Iraq has rejected ending the seven-year-old war in two stages, namely stopping the attacks on tankers sailing in the gulf as the first stage and then a complete ceasefire.

Iraq’s rejection of the proposal is out of its consideration that it has an air force superiority over Iran in the tanker war and the stoppage of air raids on tankers shipping Iranian oil would only facilitate Iran’s export of oil to finance the war.

Iran on the other hand has insisted that international navigation in the gulf should either be free for all including Iran, that is, to stop the tanker war before a complete ceasefire, or for none, that is, to continue the raids on ships carrying oil for what Iran considers “supporter” of Iraq.

Following the new flare-ups in the war, the world is faced with the danger that the war might spread to other gulf states and be internationalized.

Kuwait was attacked by three alleged Iranian missiles recently and the incident brought strong protest and criticism against Iran from other Arab states, especially

from Saudi Arabia which is believed to be supporter of Iraq together with Kuwait.

Internationally, many countries, the Arab countries in particular, have demanded the U.N. Security Council should adopt another resolution for sanctions against Iran if it continues refusing to implement the U.N. resolution for ceasefire.

However, Washington and London have reportedly frowned upon Iraq’s resuming the tanker war after the U.N. resolution was adopted, and exerted pressure on Iraq to discontinue it.

The U.N. chief is reportedly planning to stay in Tehran and then Baghdad only two days each for talks with Iranian and Iraqi officials.

The outcome of his talks in the two capitals will be known after his visits. It seems to be a difficult task for the U.N. chief to persuade the two warring sides to lay down their arms and bring them to a negotiating table.

UN Disarmament, Development Talks Successful

Martenson Comments

OW110536 Beijing XINHUA in English 0123 GMT
11 Sep 87

[“Jan Martenson: Conference on Disarmament and Development a Success (By Wang Xianpeng, Qian Wengong)”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, September 10 (XINHUA) — The U.N.-sponsored International Conference on Disarmament and Development is a successful step in a long journey toward disarmament and development, says Jan Martenson, secretary-general of the conference.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA here today, Martenson described the conference as “the first time that mankind is addressing the issue of relationship between disarmament and development on a high political level.”

The three-week conference, which began on August 24, is attended by representatives from 149 U.N. member states, and almost 200 non-governmental organizations with some 500 delegates.

“We have got what I consider the best document that we could get today,” Martenson said, referring to the final document that will be adopted at the closing session tomorrow.

The conference “has awakened the world to this problem that will be the biggest in front of the United Nations,” he said.

Disarmament and development are two separate issues, he noted. Each has to be pursued with vigor in its own right.

However, he stressed, there is a relationship between them through security, because they are competing for the same scarce resources.

Martenson said a healthy economic growth will in turn diminish the need for arms race, and thus free the resources to be used for development.

In this regard, he said, China has set a very interesting example by reducing its military forces and budget. "As far as I know this has had very positive results in China," Martenson added.

At the same time, he admitted that there were difficulties for the conference because it has to work by consensus. "All 149 states have to agree on a text (of the final document) in an area where there are very many conflicting views and ideas."

"But as I said, this is a compromise. And the idea is there — to further consider the issue," he said. "As you say in your country, a long journey starts with the first step. We have taken the first step. The journey has started."

XINHUA Commentary

OW121224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1015 GMT
12 Sep 87

[“Commentary: Disarmament and Development—A Common Task for Mankind (By Qian Wenrong and Wang Xianpeng)”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, September 11 (XINHUA) — After three weeks' intense debate, the first-ever U.N.-sponsored international conference on the relationship between disarmament and development ended today with the 149 participating nations all supporting the final document.

The document declared the conference is "a landmark in the process of undertaking, at a political level, the multilateral consideration of the relationship between disarmament and development".

In today's world of over-armament and under-development, disarmament and development, as the common wishes of the people all over the world, are two most urgent tasks facing mankind in safeguarding world peace and seeking prosperity, it continued.

The representatives, after long hours of consultations, came to the consensus view that, although disarmament and development are two distinct processes, there exists between them a close, multi-dimensional and mutually-reinforcing relationship.

They also reaffirmed the international commitment to allocate a portion of the resources released through disarmament for purposes of socio-economic development, with a view to bridging the economic gap between developed and developing countries.

This is the first time that a document to affirm the relationship between disarmament and development was adopted with consensus within the framework of the United Nations.

It will have a major impact in raising the awareness of the people across the world on the importance and urgency of these two issues and promoting international effort in these fields.

It is also a forceful response to United States' boycott of the conference denying the link between disarmament and development.

The positive results and common understanding were achieved only after overcoming difficulties created by the U.S. boycott and differences of opinion among the participants.

It is an indication that today's United Nations is not swayed by one or two big powers. It also shows that, no matter how divergent the views are, a common ground can always be found through full consultations in the spirit of mutual respect.

In the triad of peace—disarmament, development and security—some developed countries tend to over-emphasize the security factor, maintaining that more armaments insure security.

However, the final document points out that the pursuit of national security regardless of its impact on the security of others can create overall international insecurity, in fact undermining the very security it aims at promoting.

The conference also raised on a theoretical level the point that security involved not only a military threat but also non-military threats, including under-development, poverty, illiteracy, disease, malnutrition and human rights violations.

It says "the world can hardly be regarded as secure so long as there is polarization of wealth and poverty at the national and international levels".

It must be said the results of the conference are not entirely satisfactory. For example, the document did not clearly assign primary responsibility for disarmament.

As is known to all, the post-war arms race has been carried out mainly between the two superpowers. They possess the largest nuclear arsenals and account for more than 60 percent of the world's military expenditures. They are also the biggest arms exporters in the world.

Speakers from many countries demanded in the general debate that the two major military powers assist developing countries through disarmament measures. However these demands are not reflected in the document.

In addition, delegates from a number of developing countries expressed disappointment that no agreement was reached to establish an international fund for development with resources saved from disarmament.

The closing document only mentioned that participants agree to further consider the use of existing regional and international institutions to reallocate resources released

through disarmament measures for socio-economic development.

Nevertheless, they have come to realize that disarmament and development are long-term processes that require practical efforts, and developing countries also need to reassess their security requirements and their military spending.

The work towards disarmament and development is a very difficult undertaking. It cannot be expected to be accomplished through one conference. What is important for all countries in the world, developed and developing, nuclear and non-nuclear, big and small, is the need to jointly make consistent efforts toward these goals.

Chinese Endorsement

OW120502 Beijing XINHUA in English 0110 GMT
12 Sep 87

[“China Basically Endorses Document of Disarmament and Development (Zhou Cipu)”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, September 11 (XINHUA) — China sees as “sound” the main thrust of the final document adopted today by the international conference on the relationship between disarmament and development, though it has some flaws.

Speaking at the closing meeting of the three-week conference, Ambassador Yu Mengjia, China's deputy permanent representative to the United Nations, called the document a “positive result” of the conference.

China favored this document, he said, because it acknowledged that there exists “a close and multi-dimensional relationship” between disarmament and development, that through disarmament favorable conditions can be provided for development, and that to release resources for development through disarmament is necessary and beneficial for both developed and developing countries.

About 150 countries attending the three-week conference adopted by consensus a final document calling for the reduction of world military spending so as to boost economic development.

Yu also agreed that efforts must be made to eliminate military threats to security as well as non-military threats such as underdevelopment.

In his speech, the Chinese ambassador stressed that no country should possess military forces exceeding the need for self-defense or use security as an excuse to shirk its responsibility for disarmament, let alone to threaten or jeopardize the security of other countries.

However, Yu noted that the document failed to identify the Soviet Union and the United States, which possess the largest nuclear and conventional arsenals in the

world, to have the primary responsibility for halting the arms race, achieving disarmament and assisting development. He also pointed out that the action program of the document is lacking in concrete follow-up actions.

“In spite of these shortcomings, we still believe that, overall, the document gives expression to the aspirations of people of all countries for realizing disarmament and promoting development, and that it contributes to raising the awareness of the international community of the relationship between disarmament and development,” Yu said.

The Chinese ambassador urged all countries, the Soviet Union and the United States in particular, to make concerted and unremitting efforts to promote the progress of disarmament and development.

UNDP Chief Comments

OW121346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT
12 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) — William Draper, director-general of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), said here today that he was impressed with the cooperative attitude of the people he has been in contact with in the Chinese Government.

Speaking at a press conference he gave here today, Draper said, “our basic concept is to help people help themselves, and China is quick to catch on and is probably making a better use of our program than other countries.”

Asked why China can make a better use of UNDP projects, the director-general said China is very well prepared for the UNDP projects before undertaking them, and the right people line up, so it is quick to pick up.

Besides, the open policy has made China quick to adapt new ideas and willing to try them, he said, adding that all kinds of UNDP projects are needed in China.

Chinese sources say that in 1979-1986, UNDP provided China with a total of 93.1 million U.S. dollars for 192 projects. UNDP will offer China technical aid worth 138 million U. S. dollars during China's seventh five-year plan period (1986-1990).

This is Draper's third visit to China. He arrived here September 9 as guest of the Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin, and is scheduled to leave here for other parts of China shortly.

Li Xiannian Meets World Health Officials

OW121040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1019 GMT
12 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) — Chinese President Li Xiannian conferred here today with Dr. Halfdan Mahler, director general of the World Health Organization (WHO), on ways and means to protect and promote people's health.

Li praised WHO for its aid to China in health work over the past few years. He noted that WHO is undertaking a great cause of promoting services for the people's health throughout the world, saying that it has the support of the Chinese Government and people as well as from all countries.

Dr. Mahler and Dr. H. Nakajima, the organization's regional director, both are here to attend the on-going 38th annual session of the Western Pacific Regional Committee. Dr. Mahler told the Chinese president that the cooperation between WHO and China can be said as an example for its cooperation with other nations.

China has not only cooperated with a number of countries, which has forged bilateral medical ties with it, but has offered assistance to other countries through WHO, he said.

The two WHO officials spoke highly of China's successes in controlling its population growth.

Li Xiannian reaffirmed that China's family planning policy will continue to be implemented. To guarantee the people's health, he said, it is important to increase productivity and promote educational, cultural and health facilities, and to practise birth control.

Fewer and better births and better education will be ensured throughout China, he added.

Chinese Minister of Public Health Chen Minzhang was present at the meeting.

Asian Development Bank Grants Loan
OW140830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT
14 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing (CEI) — The Asian Development Bank will provide a 100 million U.S. dollar loan to China, according to a memorandum signed recently between the Asian Development Bank and the People's Bank of China.

This is the first Asian Development Bank loan granted to China since it joined the organization in March 1986, said Che Peiqin, director of the board of the People's Bank of China and deputy director of the Asian Development Bank.

The loan funds will be transferred to the China Investment Bank and will be made available for urgent investment and enterprise projects, he said.

United States & Canada

Leadership Reviews Project With Hammer

Yang Shangkun Meets Hammer

OW112119 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT
11 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) — The cooperation between China and Dr. Armand Hammer in completing Antaibao strip coal mine, one of the largest

in the world, is a best demonstration of China's open policy.

This was stated by Yang Shangkun, member of the political bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, when meeting Mr. Hammer this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People.

Mr. Hammer said that he shared Yang's view on China's open policy, describing his cooperation with China as a success.

When back at home, he said, he would tell his experience to American industrialists so that they, too, will invest in China.

Zhao Ziyang Meets Hammer
OW121414 Beijing XINHUA in English 1405 GMT
12 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed his congratulations on the scheduled completion of a Sino-U.S. joint coal mining venture here today.

The Pingshuo Antaibao opencast coal mine in Shanxi Province has an annual capacity of over 15 million tons.

Speaking at a meeting with Dr. Armand Hammer, chairman of the American Occidental Petroleum Corporation (the U.S. partner), Zhao said the huge project has been put into operation after two years of construction following three years of preparations. "This is unprecedented in China and is the result of the superb efforts made by the Chinese and U.S. sides."

Hammer said the completion of the cooperative project is a clear proof of the success of China's open policy. He said his corporation is willing to cooperate with China on a long-term basis and will invest in new cooperative projects in China with the profits to be earned from the Antaibao mine.

He said China has always kept to its word and faithfully observed its contracts. In its foreign cooperation, he said, China has never broken its promise.

Zhao said he hoped the Chinese and American sides would create another example of cooperation in the management of the coal mine.

Noting that the investment climate in China is being improved, the Chinese premier said he welcomes more American entrepreneurs to invest in China.

Deng Xiaoping Meets Hammer
OW131104 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0821 GMT 13 Sep 87

[By reporter Chai Shikuan]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Sep (XINHUA) — The completion of the Antaibao open-pit coal mine in Pingshuo, Shanxi—China's biggest cooperative project with a foreign company—indicates once again that China is right to take

the road of reform and opening to the outside world, said Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, in a meeting with Dr Armand Hammer, chairman of the board of directors of the U.S. Occidental Petroleum Corporation, this morning.

In the hour-long talk with Dr Hammer, which took place in the Great Hall of the People, Deng Xiaoping stressed: It will be impossible for China to develop without undergoing reform and opening to the outside world. In the days to come, we will open to an even greater extent and increase our pace of reform.

Dr Hammer, who is now 89 years old, has visited China eight times and met with Deng Xiaoping on many occasions. Meeting once again, the two old friends warmly shook hands and embraced each other. They congratulated the successful cooperation between China and the Occidental Petroleum Corporation.

Deng Xiaoping praised Dr Hammer as a courageous man. Some foreigners lack the courage to cooperate with China in such a big project as the construction of the Antaibao coal mine, said Deng.

Hammer said to Deng Xiaoping, "Eight years ago when you were visiting the United States, you said to me: 'You helped Lenin develop industry in the past, why not go to help China now?' I promised you at that time, and now my commitment has finally been realized." The completion of the Antaibao coal mine has set an example for other foreign entrepreneurs. They, too, should be able to do what Hammer has done.

Deng Xiaoping pointed out: The commission of the Antaibao coal mine is a primary success achieved through the cooperation of both sides. To make it a complete success, it is necessary to guarantee the fulfillment of the contract and successfully resolve the problem of the coal market. Deng Xiaoping welcomed the Occidental Petroleum Corporation to expand its cooperation with China in the coal industry and start technical cooperation in petroleum and other fields.

Hammer said, "My corporation has strong confidence in its cooperation with China. On my frequent visits to China, I have seen for myself that China has been changing its outlook each year. In eight years, the Chinese people's living standards have doubled. Your policy of reform and opening to the outside world has achieved success. This will be worthy of being stressed in your history. I believe that China has just begun to open itself to the outside world. More foreign entrepreneurs will come to cooperate with you in the future."

Deng Xiaoping said: This is just what we hope for.

Among those present at the meeting was Yu Hongen, minister of coal industry.

Shevardnadze, Shultz Positions Contrasted
OW140922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT
14 Sep 87

[U.S., Soviet Officials Strike Different Tunes About Arms Pact and Summit (By Shi Lujia)—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, September 13 (XINHUA) — As U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze are heading for critical three-day talks, officials of the two superpowers today struck different tunes about the possibility of an arms control treaty and a subsequent U.S.-Soviet summit.

Shevardnadze, arriving at the Andrews Air Force Base near the U.S. capital this afternoon for talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Tuesday through Thursday, told reporters that he was "cautiously" optimistic about reaching an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF).

But he stressed there is still "a great deal of work" to do and "quite a few obstacles" remain to be solved.

"Questions which seemed to be of secondary importance yesterday become very important, and even decisive today," he told a brief news conference at the airport.

He cited a number of remaining questions including verification, the timing of phasing out the missiles and American nuclear warheads for Federal German Pershing 1A missiles.

The American Pershing 1A warheads are "a serious question," he emphasized.

The Soviets again demanded September 10 the elimination of about 400 warheads stored in the United States for use on the Pershing 1A missiles, including the 72 Pershing 1As in Federal Germany. The United States denounced the demand as a new obstacle set by the Soviets on the way towards reaching an arms reduction agreement.

But Shultz, in a television interview shortly before Shevardnadze's arrival, said that despite a public squabble, there was really little difference between the two sides on how to implement the nearly completed INF treaty.

He attributed Soviet demand for U.S. destruction of Pershing 1A warheads to a "misunderstanding" on terminology and said the question would unlikely be a stumbling block.

He did not, however, suggest how to solve another major issue of how rapidly U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe will be eliminated after a treaty is ratified.

But a senior government official reportedly disclosed that the United States is prepared to make concessions on the issue by agreeing to destroy a small number of

missiles at the outset of the agreement to demonstrate "good faith."

Until now, the Reagan administration has maintained that no U.S. missiles would be eliminated until the Soviet Union reduced its missile forces enough to equal current U.S. levels.

On the possibility of a long-envisioned trip to the United States by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Shevardnadze said that "everything will depend on the results" of his three-day talks with Shultz.

He told reporters that he has brought a letter from Gorbachev for President Reagan, but declined to say whether the Soviet leader offered a date for his third summit with Reagan.

However, White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker said there are "indications" that Gorbachev may be ready to accept Reagan's two-year-old invitation to visit the United States.

The *Baltimore Sun* in Maryland disclosed Sunday that the Soviet foreign minister was bringing with him an acceptance by Gorbachev to meet with President Reagan near the end of November.

Despite Shevardnadze's cautious remarks, the predominant view in the Reagan administration is that the Soviet foreign minister will be prepared to agree on the outlines for settling the outstanding issues still in the way of an INF accord and will begin practical discussion of Gorbachev's U.S. visit later this year.

Wan Li Meets Connecticut Governor
OW111058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1045 GMT
11 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met with a government delegation and an economic delegation from Connecticut State of the United States, led by Governor William A. O'Neill, here today.

The two delegations are visiting China at the invitation of Shandong Province, which established friendship ties with Connecticut in April last year.

Near East & South Asia

Iraqi, Iranian Delegations Meet Officials

Iraqis Meet Huang Hua
JN111438 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1328 GMT
11 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (INA) — Official talks began in Beijing today between the National Assembly delegation led by Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, RCC member and National Assembly speaker, and the Chinese National People's Congress delegation led by Huang Hua, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

During the talks, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi reviewed the recent developments in the Iraq-Iran war. He also reviewed Iran's rejection of all Security Council resolutions and those of the other international bodies to stop the war. Security Council Resolution No 598 is the latest of these resolutions.

The Iraqi National Assembly speaker highly praised the developing relations between the two councils. He urged the Chinese side to pressure the Iranian regime to accept peaceful stands and to implement Resolution 598 as a whole without dividing it.

Huang Hua praised the strong ties between Iraq and the PRC. He also praised Iraq's acceptance of Security Council Resolution 598, which expresses the will of the international community, as well as all international decisions to stop the war.

The two sides agreed on a working program between the two councils. The program calls for exchanging visits and coordinating stands in world parliamentary quarters.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi today met with Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister. They reviewed during the meeting relations between Iraq and the PRC, ways to promote them, and the developments in the Iraq-Iran war.

The Chinese foreign minister praised Iraq's call for an end to the war and for achieving peace between the two countries as well for a comprehensive implementation of Resolution 598.

Dr Hammadi also met with Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. They reviewed the developing relations between the two countries and the ongoing efforts to achieve peace and to comprehensively implement Security Council Resolution 598. Zhen affirmed his country's support for the efforts being exerted by the UN secretary general to achieve peace between Iraq and Iran.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi will meet with State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang tomorrow, Saturday.

Iraqis Meet Peng Zhen, Wu
OW111548 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1400 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) — Peng Zhen, chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met a delegation from the Iraqi National Assembly led by Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, president of the assembly, today.

Peng expressed a welcome to Hammadi on his visit to China.

He said that both Iraq and China are countries with long histories and civilizations.

Since the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and Iraq, Peng said, the bilateral relations have been friendly and the two peoples have been friends and brothers.

Peng said, "we share identical views on developing our own countries and maintaining world peace."

On the Iran-Iraq war, Peng said, "both Iraq and Iran are our friends. The war has been going on for seven years. The continuation of the war will do harm both to Iran and Iraq, to the third world, and to the maintenance of world peace and peace in the gulf region in particular."

He said, on the Iran-Iraq War China has always taken a position of strict neutrality. It has spared no efforts to promote a just, peaceful and political settlement of the problem through mutual understanding and accommodation.

He said China will never do anything detrimental to a peaceful settlement of the war.

Peng said Resolution No 598, recently adopted by the U.N. Security Council, is a result of the efforts made by China and other countries.

China has and will continue to make positive efforts to promote a full implementation of this resolution, he added.

Hammadi said that Iraq has always attached importance to developing relations with China, adding that it is a set policy of Iraq, and that this policy decision is neither temporary nor tactical in nature, but a long-term principle in the interests of the people of the two countries, as well as other countries.

Hammadi expressed satisfaction with the development of the relations between the Iraqi National Assembly and the NPC, and hoped the two sides would strengthen contacts in the future.

This morning, Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, held talks with the delegation. In the evening, he was entrusted by Peng Zhen to hold a banquet to welcome the Iraqi guests.

Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian also met the delegation in the afternoon.

Iraqis Meet Zhao Ziyang
*OW121758 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1106 GMT 12 Sep 87*

[By reporter Fan Songjiu]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Sept (XINHUA) — Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council said this afternoon: China resolutely supports the U.N. secretary-general's efforts for an overall implementation of Resolution No 598 of the U.N. Security Council for an early end to the Iran-Iraq war, and will try its best to help the U.N. secretary-general with his work.

At a meeting held at Zhongnanhai with a delegation from the Iraqi National Assembly led by Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of the Assembly, Zhao Ziyang said: Both Iraq

and Iran are China's friends. On the Iran and Iraq war, China has always taken a position of strict neutrality and reconciliation, and hopes for an early end to the war.

He said: China stands for the principle of maintaining world peace in the interests of the people of the Third World and holds that disputes between Third World countries should not be settled by force.

Premier Zhao said: As a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, China has always actively participated in holding relevant consultations and working out the resolution. China holds that Resolution No 598 has laid a good foundation for bringing about an end to the Iran-Iraq war and should be implemented in an overall manner.

Speaker Hammadi said: Resolution No 598 reflects the hope of the international community. We accept this resolution. However, he stressed that the resolution should be implemented in an overall manner and completely.

Huang Hua, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and others attended the meeting.

Li Xiannian, Hammadi Confer
*OW130648 Beijing XINHUA in English 0632 GMT
13 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) — China sincerely hopes that the Third World countries will be free from intensive armed conflicts among themselves, Chinese President Li Xiannian said here this morning while meeting a group of Iraqi visitors.

The Third World countries need peace and development, and yet war consumes manpower, materials and time, Li added.

The Chinese leader made these remarks during a meeting with a delegation of the Iraqi National Assembly led by its Speaker Sa'dun Hammadi here this morning in the Great Hall of the People.

Li said that China has friendly relations with both Iraq and Iran. "We are very much concerned about the Iran-Iraq war and hope for an early end to the war through peaceful means," he added.

China has done a lot for, and firmly supports, the Resolution No 598 adopted recently by the United Nations Security Council, he said, adding that "we think we have tried our best for a peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq war, and we have done what we can."

Li also said China is very much concerned about the situation in the Gulf area. "We are very upset as it is intransigent there," he said.

He said Hammadi's current visit to China has contributed to expanding the friendly relations between China and Iraq, and he hoped such relations will be consolidated and grow constantly.

In reply, Hammadi said he was very satisfied with the visit and the visit is very helpful.

He said Iraq attaches great importance to expanding relations with China and regards China as an active factor for safeguarding world peace.

Sooner or later, he said, the war will come to an end. At that time, people will see how flourishing the ties are between Iraq and other Arab countries on the one hand and China on the other.

Among those present on the occasion was Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress.

Iran's Besharati Meets Zhao

*OW111528 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1318 GMT 11 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here this evening that China hopes U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's visit to Iran and Iraq will produce positive results.

Speaking at a meeting with A.M. Besharati, Iranian special envoy and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, at 1900 this evening, Zhao said the most urgent matter now is to implement in an all-round way Resolution No 598 adopted by the U.N. Security Council. "[The] U.N. secretary general is now working for the implementation of the resolution and China supports him in his efforts in this regard," he added.

Noting that the whole world is closely following Perez de Cuellar's current visit to Iran and Iraq, he said, "we sincerely hope that his visit will produce positive results."

Expressing his concern over the tense situation in the Gulf region, the Chinese premier hoped that all the parties concerned would exercise restraint to maintain safety [an quan 1344 0356] and stability in that region.

He said China has all along called for Iran and Iraq to bring an early end to the war. "We hope that the two countries will put their manpower and funds into their national economic development in conformity with their fundamental national interests," he said. "That would also be conducive to peace in the region and in the world."

Besharati conveyed to Zhao a verbal message from Iranian Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani. He briefed the premier on the Gulf situation and Iran's stand on the issues in the region, and the relevant U.N. resolution on the Iran-Iraq war. He said Iran is willing to cooperate with Perez de Cuellar and welcomes him to visit Iran.

The premier said China is willing to continue to develop its friendly relations and cooperation with Iran.

Besharati and his party were due to conclude their visit to China and leave here this evening. They arrived here yesterday. During their stay in China they met Chinese

State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. Besharati also held talks with Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qi Huaiyuan.

Besharati Meets Huang Hua

*LD120450 Tehran IRNA in English 0647 GMT
11 Sep 87*

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 11, IRNA — The first round of talks between Iran's Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali-Mohammad Besharati and his Chinese counterpart Qi Huang Hua was held in Beijing Thursday.

Discussed at the meeting were Tehran-Beijing relations, the Persian Gulf issues, Iraqi-imposed war as well as the U.N. Security Council's performance. The two sides also emphasized on the need for expansion of Irano-Chinese ties.

Meanwhile, China's Foreign Ministry spokesman said in his weekly news conference that his country opposes spilling over the Iraq-Iran war to a third country and regrets that Kuwait was attacked by missiles.

The Chinese spokesman stressed that China calls on the belligerent sides to observe self-control and shun any act which makes the situation worse.

Besharati Meets Zhao

*LD120651 Tehran IRNA in English 0645 GMT
12 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 12, IRNA — Iranian Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati currently visiting Beijing met Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang Friday and delivered greetings from Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi and other Iranian officials as well as a verbal message from Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani to Chinese premier.

The message said that Iranian nation and its government are willing to have profound and expanded relations with the People's Republic of China and that although Iran has taken extensive measures the two countries are potentially able to take braver steps while the Islamic Republic of Iran as an independent country with a strategic situation is pursuing a foreign policy dictum independent of the West and East.

Zhao Ziyang, thanking Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani's message and conveying his greetings to Iranian high-ranking officials, said that China is pleased with the continuous promotion and expansion of Tehran-Beijing relations and praises the Iranian leaders' attention to expand realtions and hoped that China's relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran would be lasting.

In response Besharati discussed bilateral relations and the tension caused by U.S. and Western countries' presence in the Persian Gulf and the latest developments of Iraqi-imposed war with Chinese premier.

Zhao Ziyang said Iran enjoys a strategic situation and that it play an important role in the international scene, adding that China hopes that the war would end soon.

On the U.N. secretary general's visit to Tehran the Chinese premier said that the world pays special attention to the visit and that China sincerely hopes for its success.

Zhao expressed pleasure with the improvement in economic and trade relations and with a 1987-agreement signed between the two countries and hoped that the relations would further more.

Besharati News Conference
LD120853 Tehran IRNA in English 0747 GMT
12 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 12, IRNA — The Iranian Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati said in a press conference here Friday that his talks with Chinese officials included mutual relations, international issues, Persian Gulf crisis and the U.N. Resolution No 598.

In answer to a question on current visit of the U.N. chief Javier Peres de Cuellar to Tehran, Besharati who arrived here Thursday morning said that Iran and most members of the Security Council were interested in the trip. However, the U.S. and the Iraqi regime through attacking ships, oil terminals and residential areas have aggravated the tension.

These moves, he added, were made so that the U.N. head's visit to Tehran would be unconstructive.

Besharati strongly denied reports alleging Iran of having fired China-made missiles on Kuwait and stressed that Iran was only at war with Iraq and no other country of the region. He reiterated that Iran had fired no missile on Kuwait.

More on the same subject he said, on the contrary, those who are fanning flames of trouble in the region do everything to heighten the already existing tension. "We guess the country which may have done this (fired the missile) and will release documents in this respect."

Turning to Resolution 598 he said according to its Article Five, all countries have been recommended to avoid any action which may intensify the tension. However, U.S., Britain, and France have practically violated the resolution by sending their warships to the Persian Gulf waters. At present, he told reporters there are more than 70 ships in the Persian Gulf waters.

More on the U.N. resolution, Besharati said that two different views exist. One belongs to the U.S. and the Iraqi regime and the U.S. is trying to use it for pressing and paralyse U.N. head's freedom of action for any positive move.

The second view, Besharati told reporters, belongs to those who wish to guarantee Perez de Cuellar's freedom of action so that he could become engaged in negotiations and consultations with both warring countries.

Besharati continued, in doing this the Iranian officials in particular would have the opportunity to sit to evaluate a comprehensive plan which would guarantee a lasting peace in the region. Most permanent members of the Security Council are for the second view.

Besharati reiterated that as Iran has announced there are many positive points to the resolution and that is the best ever issue in the course of the 7-year-old Iraqi-imposed war. [sentence as received] Meanwhile, there are ambiguities and even contradictions in the resolution, he added.

As for presence of an Iraqi delegation in China simultaneous with the visit of the Iranian delegation and whether there was any chance that China may mediate over the issue, he said there was no such possibility, adding that China was one of the countries which has approved the U.N. resolution and is interested in following it up. Had all permanent members of the Security Council acted as China, he told reporters, the war would not have dragged on for so long, he added.

On installation of missiles in the Hormuz Strait, Besharati said that Iran in a bid to prevent any violation and aggression in the area, has installed various armament along the Hormuz Strait and its borders. Iran has no intention of being the first one to attack forces stationed in the Persian Gulf and the Hormuz Strait.

"However," he stressed, "if Iran's positions are attacked the whole of the region will be turned into flames with those igniting the fire burning in it."

PRC Envoy Attends Tehran Trade Fair

OW131430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1326 GMT
13 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, September 13 (XINHUA)—Trade between China and Iran in the past year reached more than 200 million U.S. dollars, China's Ambassador to Iran Wan Benzuo said today.

Opening China's pavilion at the 13th Tehran International Fair, Wan said trade between the two countries would reach 500 million U.S. dollars next year.

Khosrow-Taj, Iran's deputy commercial minister, said the smooth development of economic and technical cooperation between Iran and China would be expected as a special foreign currency account has been opened for economic projects.

China's pavilion displays various chemical products which attracted hundreds of businessmen from Iran and other countries.

Zhao Facing 'Uphill Battle' on Reform
HK120852 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 12 Sep 87 p 8

[By Yau Shing-mu]

[Text] Key reformist leader Premier Zhao Ziyang has been fighting an uphill battle against conservatives to consolidate his power base after his close aide, Bao Tong, was nearly purged earlier this year.

Mr Bao is Mr Zhao's personal secretary and his deputy in the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System, the chief policy branch in the central government which oversees the implementation of the economic reforms.

Two of Mr Zhao's other protégés, Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun and former Minister of Forestry Yang Zhong, have also faced some tough times recently. Both men were hand-picked by Mr Zhao to serve with him in Beijing after he left the party leadership post of Sichuan province to assume the premiership in 1980.

Mr Tian has been rejected as a successor to Mr Zhao when, as expected, the Premier assumes the country's top party post at the October Party Congress. Mr Yang was sacked as Forestry Minister and expelled from the party as a result of bureaucratic inefficiency that was in part to blame for the disastrous Heilongjiang forest fire in May.

A well-informed Hong Kong monthly, *The Mirror*, revealed that the party's Disciplinary Commission, headed by conservative Chen Yun, included Mr Bao among other 12 intellectuals on a list of "bourgeois liberals" to be purged in March.

The pro-Beijing journal said Mr Zhao deleted Mr Bao's name and deferred from taking action against the others.

But in July, after hearing reports that the so-called "bourgeois liberals" were again speaking out, supreme leader Deng Xiaoping revived the blacklist so that five people on it were eventually censured.

As reported earlier, they were playwright Wu Zuguang, editor Wang Ruoshui, Marxist theorists Su Shaozhi, Sun Zhangjiang, and Zhang Xianyang. The latter three were all key members of the ill-fated General Secretary Hu Yaobang's thinktank.

Observers here noted that the move was a further step to clear away any leftover influence associated with Mr Hu.

Seven other intellectuals who also came close to being purged were: economist Yu Guangyuan, and political analysts Yan Jiaqi, Wu Mingyu, Liu Zaifu, Yu Haochang, Li Honglin, and He Kuang.

Mr Zhao's personnel problems have been aggravated by reform-caused economic problems. The gravest one—rising prices

Price hikes, a common enough daily complaint, are unlikely to stop, even after the State Council ordered an across-the-board stabilisation last month.

The State Council, headed by Mr Zhao, is now walking a tight-rope under the eyes of the conservatives who are covetously looking for faults that are liable to cost Mr Zhao his political career or the career of any or all of his supporters.

Moreover, observers here noted that a proposal for Vice-Premier Wan Li to succeed octogenarian Li Xian-nian as president and for Yang Shangkun to become chairman of the national People's Congress, was originated by the conservatives.

As the ceremonial head of state, reform-minded Mr Wan would have little room to manoeuvre.

A counter-proposal, made by the reformist camp, recommended Mr Wan to succeed present NPC chairman Peng Zhen while Yang Shangkun would move to the presidency.

Furthermore, ideological hardliner Deng Liqun is still highly regarded among some elderly leaders.

Possible Changes in Constitution Noted

HK120854 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 12 Sep 87 p 1

[By David Chen]

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party will amend its constitution to abolish its cells in government ministries and to downgrade the status of two of its important bodies, the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Disciplinary Commission.

Some clauses will also be added to the constitution which will provide a theoretical basis for the open-door and reform policies, the *South China Morning Post* learned from sources yesterday.

The amendments are to be introduced at the coming 13th National People's Congress, due to open on October 25.

Abolition of the communist cells in government ministries is considered necessary if the administration is to conduct its business effectively. However, party committees at other levels will continue to exist and provide guidance to administrative bodies.

Analysts said the abolition of communist cells in the central Government does not necessarily reduce the party's control of the administration as all of the ministers are senior members of the party.

As one Chinese official explained, the removal of the party members group, as the cells are called, is to improve the efficiency of the ministries.

The ministers are appointed by the National People's Congress, or the Standing Committee when the congress is not in session. The party secretaries stationed in the

ministries, on the other hand, are appointed by its Central Committee.

There will therefore be a conflict of directives if the instructions of the party secretaries and the ministers are not similar.

However, some observers believe that while such an argument is sound, to amend the chapter of the party constitution on the stationing of party members groups in government ministries could result in the reduction of control by the party.

This is because the main tasks of the party cells are "to see to it that the party's policies are well implemented, to unite with non-party cadres and to assist in fulfilling the task assigned by the party and the state . . ."

They believe that the abolition of the party cells has been proposed by reformists at a time when conservative cadres tried to influence the work of the Government units, thus hindering reforms and the modernisation programs. Now that Mr Zhao Ziyang is to be the party's General Secretary and relinquishes the premiership to Mr Li Peng, known for his more orthodox approach towards economic matters, the reformist proposal might backfire.

Two articles in the party constitution will also be altered. Both Articles 22 and 43 stipulate that the chairman of the Central Advisory Commission and the first secretary of the Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline must be members of the Politburo's Standing Committee.

When the constitution was approved at the 12th Party Congress in 1982, the two articles appeared to have been specifically tailored for two senior leaders: Mr Deng Xiaoping and Mr Chen Yun.

Now that both Mr Deng and Mr Chen are to step down from the Politburo and its Standing Committee, the relevant stipulation in the party constitution will become irrelevant and its abolition is only to be expected, analysts said.

This would also mean downgrading the status of the two powerful bodies, which under the constitution are subordinate to the party Central Committee, but which, because they were under Mr Deng and Mr Chen, have assumed over the past five years unprecedented powers to the extent that they share equal status and prestige with the Central Committee.

This perhaps was the original design of the country's top leader, Mr Deng, now that he will no longer head the Central Advisory Commission while retaining chairmanship of the party's Military Affairs Commission.

It has also been learned that the advisory body will be headed by a conservative, Mr Bo Yibo, and the disciplinary commission by another conservative, Mr Peng Zhen. Downgrading the two bodies' status and reducing their power are considered necessary if the reformists are to proceed with their progressive policies unhindered.

Meanwhile, China watchers are convinced that Mr Li Peng, the Soviet-trained vice-premier, will take over as prime minister from Mr Zhao in spite of earlier efforts to prevent him from being appointed.

Local Chinese representatives, sources said, have been at great pains to explain that Mr Li may not necessarily be pro-Soviet just because he had studied in the Soviet Union.

On Thursday, the official media reported widely that Mr Li was present at the opening of China's largest open-pit coal mine in Shanxi province—a joint venture between China and the United States.

Mao's Philosophical Thinking Viewed

HK100629 Beijing LILUN YUEKAN in Chinese No 8, 25 Aug 87 pp 3-8

[Article by Han Shuying (7281 2885 5391): "Grasp and Make Use of Mao Zedong's Philosophical Thinking in Light of the Reality in the New Period"]

[Text] This year marks the 50th anniversary of the publishing of Comrade Mao Zedong's two essays, "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" and the 30th anniversary of his speech "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." The commemoration of the publishing of these splendid works and the enhancement of our consciousness in adhering to and applying Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking in the new period of our socialist construction through restudying Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking are of great immediate significance in the implementation of the party's line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and its two basic points, and in the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics by proceeding from the reality.

The Renewal of Our Understanding of the Great Significance of Mao Zedong's Philosophical Thinking Under the New Historical Conditions [subhead]

Half a century has passed since Comrade Mao Zedong gave the lectures "On Practice" and "On Contradictions," and great historical changes have occurred in the world. Our country has entered the new period of socialist construction. Guided by the party's Marxist line, the people of all nationalities are steadily advancing along the course of socialism by adhering to the four cardinal principles and continuing to carry out the policy of reform, opening up, and economic invigoration. We are engaging in a splendid cause that has no precedent. In the course of all-round reform and socialist construction, we have constantly met with a series of major new questions for which no ready answers can be found in the classical Marxist books, and we have to work out scientific answers and find correct solutions. Some socialist countries are also advancing in the waves of reform passing through many twists and turns. A major historical task in the current practice of scientific socialism is to explore a proper way to develop socialism through

reforming the old structures and fully exploiting the superiority of the socialist system. On the other hand, many major changes have also occurred in the capitalist world since the end of World War II, and many new phenomena have appeared that we should explain scientifically and grasp correctly. In the tortuous development course of the world's history, some people say that Marxism has become outdated. This is certainly incorrect. As the scientific world outlook of the working class, Marxism still has strong vitality. Only by advancing along the Marxist course can we give scientific answers to the major questions that we are facing and avoid losing our bearings. What we should do is to correctly apply the basic theory of Marxism in connection with the new reality, and greatly develop the Marxist theory in light of the new historical conditions. Today, we should further consider and grasp the significance and role of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking by linking it with the current task.

Historical experience shows that after the establishment of Marxism, in order to win victories in the revolution and construction causes, the working class needs to solve all relevant theoretical and practical issues so as to apply and further develop Marxist theory, and needs to adhere to and apply Marxist philosophy and criticize various erroneous tendencies against Marxism.

Engels clearly pointed out in his later years: "The materialist concept of history and its special application in the struggle between the contemporary proletariat and bourgeoisie can become reality only on the basis of dialectics." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, pp. 377-378) What Engels meant here is that without dialectics, philosophy, or relevant philosophical theories and methods, it will not be possible to apply the general principles of Marxism to reality. Lenin also emphasized the task of developing Marxism in a new historical period, and pointed out that the general principles should be applied to different countries in different ways. Lenin also put forth the philosophic guiding principle that the essence of Marxism is to concretely analyze concrete things. To further solve the theoretical and methodological issues concerning the application and further development of Marxism along with the development of practice, we should not only continue to follow the principles and thoughts put forth by Engels and Lenin and really adhere to Marxist philosophy, but should also continuously enrich and develop these thoughts and make them more concrete on the basis of summing up our experience so as to develop Marxist philosophy.

Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking did not appear accidentally, it was gradually formed and perfected by Chinese Communists who applied the general principles of Marxism to the special revolutionary practice in a large semif封建 and semicolonial country, summed up the rich positive and negative practical experience, and criticized the thought trend of subjectivism and dogmatism inside the party. Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking enriched and developed Marxist philosophy and

made it more concrete in many aspects. Its prominent contribution to Marxism was the enrichment and development of the philosophical principle and methodology of applying theory to practice to further develop theory through the special form of combining the general principles of Marxism with the concrete practice of China's revolution. This is the basic characteristic and great significance of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking that we should still emphasize today. This universal significance of Mao Zedong's thinking determines its position in the history of Marxist philosophy.

At present, we need to carry forward the basic principles of Marxism and apply the theory in the new historical conditions. We should discard the concepts which have proved outdated in practice, oppose the ossification of thought, and go all out to develop theory. For this purpose, we should take more note of the significance and role of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking and fully evaluate it.

As philosophical theory and methodology for applying and developing theories, the concrete contents of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking have many special characteristics. Today, we should not only review its contents, but should also further study these characteristics in the new historical conditions and apply them creatively. The following characteristics should be deeply studied.

Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking forms an integrated philosophical system for solving the issue concerning the unity of theory and practice. The issue of combining theory with practice to further develop theory cannot be solved simply according to a certain philosophical principle. So, Comrade Mao Zedong not only expounded the relationships between the subjective world and the objective world, between knowledge and practice, and between the universality and the particularity of contradictions according to the principles of epistemology and dialectics, but also integrated the theory of epistemology with the Marxist concept of history and put forth the principle of "from the masses, to the masses," which profoundly demonstrated the relationship between the people, the main social entity involved in knowledge and practice, and their leaders in the course of combining theory with practice.

Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking is focused on the application and development of theory and enriches and develops the core of the theory of epistemology and dialectics—the theory about contradictions. It perfected this theory and made it more systematical. On the basis of summarizing relations between knowledge and practice in an all-round way, the essay "On Practice" expounded the different phases of man's knowledge about some concrete things and the unlimited development of man's knowledge about the objective world and mankind. The essay "On Contradiction" grasped the essence of contradictions in all things, and provided a logical system to analyze the development of complicated contradictions in real life. Comrade Mao Zedong not only made static analysis of the issues concerning

knowledge and contradiction, but also made dynamic analysis of such issues and expounded the development processes. For example, in the essay "On Practice," he stressed that Marxism-Leninism had in no way exhausted truth, but ceaselessly opened up roads to the knowledge of truth in the course of practice; and he put forth the important principle and requirement about the concrete and historical integration between the subjective and the objective, between theory and practice, and between knowledge and action. In the essay "On Contradiction," he not only pointed out the necessity of grasping the particularity of the contradiction in every special process of the material movements, but also proposed the philosophical category of the stages in the process of development of things and called for grasping the particularity of the contradiction in every specific development stage.

Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking also focused on criticizing the erroneous philosophical tendency of subjectivism, and especially dogmatism, in the party's actual work in those years. It revealed the philosophical source of "leftist" and rightist opportunism in the political field, and pointed out that opportunism is characterized by the breach between the subjective and the objective and by the separation of knowledge from practice. This was of extensive significance in using the Marxist ideological line to overcome inner-party political and ideological differences of principle and promoting party unity.

In the course of opposing subjectivism and correctly applying the theory of Marxism and on the basis of solving a series of concrete philosophical issues, Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking put forth the basic starting point of "everything proceeding from reality" for Marxists to observe things, and the idea of "seeking truth from facts" which is the general requirement and general guiding principle of Marxist materialist philosophy. At all times, only by adhering to this starting point and the principle can we avoid treating Marxist theory as ossified dogma and use the vivid stand, viewpoint, and method of Marxism to observe things. Only thus can we avoid confining ourselves to some specific conclusions in the books and base our thought on the developing life and practice, boldly break the shackles of the outmoded ideas in practice, and bravely seek truth. In a word, only thus can we creatively apply Marxist theory to reality and adhere to and ceaselessly develop the theory.

Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking is Marxist philosophy that has been tested and proved by the victory of the Chinese revolution. After the founding of the PRC, it continued to play a general guiding role in socialist transformation and construction and in all fields of our work and practice. In 1957, Comrade Mao Zedong applied the thoughts in "On Practice," especially "On Contradiction," in analyzing the contradictions in socialist society and published the essay "On the Correct Handling of the Contradictions Among the People," which includes many major principles that should still be observed today. Comrade Mao Zedong made mistakes

in his later years, but this did not mean that Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking, which is a component part of Mao Zedong Thought, is incorrect. There were other reasons for his mistakes. He himself just deviated from the correct path of his own philosophical thinking. This negative example also proved the necessity and importance of acting according to Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking in any circumstances. At present, it is necessary for us to understand and grasp the great significance of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking in connection with the new realities.

The Adherence, Application, and Development of Mao Zedong's Philosophical Thinking in the New Period [subhead]

The great significance of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking has found explicit expression in the socialist construction cause in our country in the new period. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, profound and gratifying changes have occurred in China, and we have made remarkable achievements in our socialist construction. This is inseparable from the fact that our party has reestablished and restored the Marxist ideological line expounded by Comrade Mao Zedong, has adhered to and developed Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking, and has applied the basic principles of Marxism to our country's realities in the new period.

Changes in philosophical theory and concept are often the precursor of changes in all fields of social life. The discussion on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth and the ideological struggle against the proposition of the two "whatevers" in 1978 in fact safeguarded the principles of dialectic materialism and Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking and denounced idealism and metaphysics. This laid the foundation for the reestablishment of the party's Marxist ideological line at the Third Plenary Session. Since then, the older generation of revolutionaries in our party, especially Comrade Deng Xiaoping, have made a series of profound and brilliant expositions of the party's ideological line and Mao Zedong Thought. In his speeches and articles, Comrade Deng Xiaoping described the principle of seeking truth from facts as "the foundation of the proletarian world outlook" and "the ideological foundation of Marxism," and he also said that this principle is "the basic viewpoint and method of Marxism" and is "the starting point, basic point, and essence" of Mao Zedong Thought. All these brilliant expositions and summaries enriched and gave substance to Mao Zedong Thought, especially the basic points of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking, and restored and consolidated the authoritative position of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking in our party. On the basis of this, our party summed up both positive and negative experience in socialist construction since the founding of the PRC—beginning from the negation of the "Cultural Revolution" and tracing back to problems in the 17 years before the "Cultural Revolution," and this achieved positive

results in the party's theory. The theoretical achievements can be summarized into one point, that is, the renewal of the understanding of socialism. In April 1985, when meeting with Tanzanian Vice President Mwinya, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "We may sum up our experience into many points, but the most important experience is that which clarifies the question of what is socialism and what is capitalism." ("Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics," revised and enlarged edition, p 103) Comrade Deng Xiaoping's summary pointed out the two interrelated fundamental questions that our party has solved in renewing its understanding of socialism, that is, the essential characteristics of socialism and the development regularity of socialist construction which is related to the essential characteristics. The combination of the essential characteristics of socialism with our country's realities is socialism with Chinese characteristics. Thus, after reestablishing the correct ideological line and setting things aright in all fields, our party gained more new knowledge and made conceptual breakthroughs on the questions of what socialism is and how to build it. On this basis, in practice, the party put forth the fundamental task of conducting socialist construction in the new period, established the line for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and started structural reforms of far-reaching significance.

Through reviewing this historical experience, we can clearly see the significance and positive role of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking in China's new period. We can say that without adhering to, applying, and developing Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking, we would not be able to renew our understanding of socialist society, and would not have won all the great victories since the Third Plenary Session, especially the great successes in the economic structural reform.

As general achievements in upholding and developing Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking and applying the basic theory of Marxism, our party's new understanding of socialist society finds expression in the following three major interrelated theses that have a great bearing on the future of our socialist cause.

First, the fundamental task in the socialist stage is to develop social productive forces. In a speech on 30 June 1984, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "The fundamental task in the socialist stage is to develop productive forces. The superiority of socialism should be demonstrated by the speedy development of its productive forces to a higher level when compared with those in capitalism. If there was any shortcoming in our work after the founding of the PRC, it was our neglect of the development of productive forces. Socialism should eliminate poverty. Poverty is not socialism, still less is it communism." (Ibid., pp 52-53) Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly expounded this idea. The development of social productive forces is of special significance in the building of socialism in such an economically backward country as ours. In his later years, Lenin said that in economically backward nations, the proletariat can make use of the

favorable conditions to seize political power and then create conditions to greatly develop the social productive forces. The victories of the revolutions in Russia and China proved the correctness of Lenin's thesis. However, for a long time in the past, we did not proceed from the actual needs in the development of productive forces, but proceeded from some erroneous ideas about socialism. After the socialist transformation of the national economy, we continued to take the changes in relations of production as the main task of socialism, tried to change relations of production according to the idea of "advancing public ownership on a larger scale at a quicker speed," and even tried to bring about the so-called "transition on a poor basis." As Marx and Engels pointed out, this would just spread poverty. Even though we sometimes paid attention to the development of productive forces, we tended to adopt erroneous methods and impose our subjective will on economic life, and relied on people's political consciousness and enthusiasm to conduct production as we did during the "Great Leap Forward." All this completely violated the objective regularity revealed by historical materialism about the productive forces and other factors. Moreover, during the "Cultural Revolution," class struggle was taken as the "key link" for all work. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has repudiated and negated all these incorrect viewpoints and practices, has realistically taken the contradiction between the people's growing needs in their material and cultural lives and the backward conditions of social production as the main contradiction that we must deal with, and has properly shifted the focus of the party's work to socialist modernization with economic construction as the center so as to greatly develop social productive forces. The party has also adopted a series of correct policies to ensure the fulfillment of the fundamental task of developing productive forces.

Second, reform is the only way to develop productive forces in China, and we must carry out all-round structural reforms. Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly pointed out that in order to develop social productive forces in China, we must reform our economic and political structures. At a meeting with some foreign visitors on 28 August 1985, he mentioned the experience of China's economic structural reform and said that "in order to develop productive forces, the only way is to carry out economic structural reform." (Ibid., p 117) At another meeting with foreign visitors on 30 September 1986, he again pointed out: "Without political structural reform, we would not be able to guarantee the achievements of the economic structural reform, and would not be able to continuously advance the economic structural reform." (Ibid., p 138) Since the Third Plenary Session, to develop productive forces, to change the backward conditions of our country, and carry forward the socialist system, our party has successively carried out economic structural reform in both the countryside and cities by emancipating people's minds and proceeding from China's current national conditions. The economic reforms have developed multiple economic elements with public

ownership as the main body, have built up the planned commodity economy on the basis of public ownership, and have gradually changed the state's direct administrative management over the economy into indirect management through overall control and various legal means. All this has achieved marked results. The reforms are in fact an action to carry forward Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking and to adhere to the principles of everything proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts. In reform, practice has been taken as the sole criterion for testing and judging truth, and outmoded and traditional concepts and theories have been broken through. If we really take practice as the sole criterion for testing and judging truth in our social and economic life, we certainly should insist on judging the correctness of a policy by seeing whether it is favorable to the development of the productive forces. The foundation for the existence and development of any specific form of production relations lies in its role in promoting the development of social productive forces.

According to our new understanding of socialism, there are two basic points in the party's line since the Third Plenary Session: adhering to the four cardinal principles, and persevering in reform, opening up, and economic invigoration. As Comrade Zhao Ziyang clearly pointed out, the four cardinal principles are the foundation for our work; and reform, opening up, and economic invigoration form our general policy, and they also represent the new contents and new contributions of the line since the Third Plenary Session. The integration of these two basic points is the contents of the line since the Third Plenary Session, and also forms socialism with Chinese characteristics. Therefore, the two basic points are not contradictory and antagonistic to each other, and their relationship is not something between a "key link" and a "subordinate link." We should not consider the four cardinal principles as the "key link" or the foundation for formulating basic policies, and should not belittle reform as a "subordinate link" and a specific concrete policy. In fact, the combination of the two basic points is the foundation for formulating our concrete policies. The four cardinal principles are compatible with reform, opening up, and economic invigoration, and both are indispensable contents of the line since the Third Plenary Session. We should not merely talk about abstract socialism, but should promote the self-improvement of the socialist system through all-round reforms of the socialist structures. Our reforms are socialist reforms; and the socialist system we are to adhere to is one that is improving itself through structural reforms. Therefore, when talking about the adherence to the four cardinal principles, we should not approach things from an ossified and "leftist" viewpoint; and when talking about reform, opening up, and economic invigoration, we should not approach things from the rightist viewpoint of bourgeois liberalization. That is, in the course of implementing the two basic points of the line of the Third Plenary Session, we will have to carry out a struggle on the two fronts.

Third, our nation is now situated in the initial stage of socialism. This thesis has been mentioned several times in the previous central documents. It was first mentioned in the "Resolution on a Number of Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC"; it was again mentioned in the report to the 12th Party Congress; and it appeared for the third time in the "Resolution on the Guiding Principles for the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization." Recently, Comrade Zhao Ziyang has repeatedly stressed the importance of this thesis, which is an extremely scientific one. In the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, we are to adhere to the line of the Third Plenary Session and its two basic points, to formulate various concrete principles and policies, and to solve all issues and questions in practice. So, what is our foundation and starting point in doing this? We must proceed from our national conditions or from the conditions of the current stage in the development process of socialism. "On Contradiction" stressed the importance of correctly grasping the particularity of contradiction in every stage of the development process of things. In another essay "China's Revolution and the CPC," Comrade Mao Zedong emphatically pointed out: "The character of Chinese society, or the special national conditions of China, is the foundation for solving all questions in China's revolution." Concretely speaking, the thesis that our nation remains in the initial stage of socialism is of significance in the following three aspects: First, theoretical significance. In what special stage of socialism is our society now situated? Our current stage is the initial stage, rather than the advanced stage, of socialism, and still less is it capitalist society or semifeudal and semicolonial society. This thus requires us to study the characteristics of the initial stage of socialism in various aspects and to grasp these special characteristics in China. This is a very important issue, because if we do not correctly identify the character of the current stage, we will repeatedly make mistakes. For a long time in the past, we were not aware that our nation remained in the initial stage of socialism. For example, during the "Great Leap Forward," we thought that it would only take 4 or 5 years for us to change the three-tiered collective ownership system in people's communes into all people ownership and that it would not take too long for us to realize communism. As another example, some people recently claimed that we should make up the missed lesson of capitalism. These examples show that people sometimes unwittingly and unwittingly deny the fact that our nation is now in the initial stage of socialism. During the democratic revolution, serious mistakes could be made if the stage of the revolution was confused; similarly, if we now do not correctly recognize the real character of the current stage in the building of socialism, we may also make "leftist" or rightist mistakes. This is a basic starting point for us in considering all things and formulating all policies. Second, practical significance. We should understand what we should do and what we should not do in the current stage, and in the formulation of policies, we must prevent both "leftism" and rightism. This is a question

concerning how we should carry out socialist construction and reform in the current stage. Third, immediate political significance. That is, how should we judge whether the line, principles, and policies since the Third Plenary Session are correct or incorrect? Of course, all concrete policies of our party may be continuously improved and adjusted. The issue here is how to judge the party's basic line and the character and orientation of the basic principles and policies. What should be the criterion for judging their correctness or incorrectness? To make such a judgment, we should certainly see whether they are in line with the reality of the initial stage of socialism in our country. Truth is always concrete and exists in concrete conditions. So when judging whether our policies in the current stage are right or not, we should not merely resort to our subjective desires and wishful thinking, but look at our current historical conditions. Practice has fully showed that the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are completely in line with our national conditions in the initial stage of socialism. Therefore, we should unify our understanding of the line, principles, and policies of the Third Plenary Session in light of the basic fact that our nation is situated in the initial stage of socialism, as this is also the basic starting point for formulating our policies. Thus, we will be able to bring our political stand into line with that of the party central leadership, promote the party's unity, and enhance our consciousness in implementing the principles and policies formulated by the party central leadership. Only thus can we be creative in implementing the central principles and policies with political foresight. In the essay "On Practice," Comrade Mao Zedong said that we should maintain the concrete and historical unity of the subjective and the objective, or theory and practice, and of knowing and doing, and should oppose all erroneous ideologies, whether "leftist" or rightist, which depart from concrete history. Our party's judgment of the character of the current stage in which our society is situated, and the adoption of the line, principles, and policies on the basis of this judgment give concrete expression to the maintenance, application, and development of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking.

Undoubtedly, in considering the theory and the ideological line, the three major theses that our party has made since the Third Plenary Session and the major policy decisions adopted according to these theses are all the results of our party's conscious maintenance, application, and development of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking and the application of the basic theory of Marxism to the actual work in the new historical period, and this in turn has also enriched and developed the Marxist theory.

Our socialist construction and reform are continually advancing, and new questions are appearing one after another. We should master the basic principles of Marxist philosophy and Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking to deal with the new situation and the new questions so as to continuously advance our socialist cause. Our

philosophical workers should further study the characteristics and contents of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking, raise the studies to a new level in light of the needs in the new period, and do our utmost to enrich and develop Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking and Marxist philosophy.

Hu Qiaomu Meets Gansu Intellectuals

*OW111201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1324 GMT 10 Sep 87*

[By reporter Xi Yongnian]

[Text] Lanzhou, 10 Sep (XINHUA)—During his inspection tour of Gansu, Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, stressed: From now on, the party and government will provide more support for intellectuals. He hoped that intellectuals in Gansu would carry on creative work despite the difficult circumstances and make new contributions to the construction of northwest China.

During his inspection tour of Gansu's Lanzhou City and Dunhuang County from 1 to 9 September, Hu Qiaomu met with veteran cadres, teachers of primary and middle schools and of colleges and universities, scientists, and workers dealing with cultural relics. He successively inspected the Modern Physics Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou University, the Gansu Provincial Museum, and the Dunhuang Cultural Relics Research Institute. He praised the situation in urban greening in Lanzhou City and desert control of Dunhuang County, and met with teachers, scientists, and workers dealing with cultural relics.

Hu Qili at Radio Beijing Anniversary

*OW111408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1358 GMT
11 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)—The 40th anniversary of Radio Beijing, China's only radio station transmitting programs worldwide, was marked here today.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said in his congratulation letter that the station has become a window through which the people of the world gain a better understanding of China and a bridge of friendship between China and other countries.

Member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Qili expressed his hope at today's meeting that the station would better serve the country's reform and open policy, and promote the cause of peace and progress of mankind.

It inaugurated its English-language service on September 11, 1947. It now broadcasts worldwide every day in 38 foreign languages including French, Japanese, Russian, Spanish, German and Arabic, standard Chinese and four Chinese dialects, a station official said.

Radio Beijing maintains local bureaus in all the country's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions except Taiwan province, said Cui Yuling, a

senior official of the station. It has overseas bureaus in Japan, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Mexico, France, the United States, Hong Kong, and other countries and regions.

The station, which also exchanges programs with radio stations in 24 countries, receives thousands of letters every year from listeners in more than 150 countries and regions, Cui said, and many of them praise Radio Beijing as "an ambassador on the air" and "a bridge of friendship".

Listeners' clubs have been set up in Japan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Tunisia and Italy.

Radio Beijing's English program has won Pater awards given by the Australasian Academy of Broadcasting Art and Sciences in 1985 and 1986. Its Spanish service ranked second in the world and the first in Asia in the Spanish state radio station's poll for "the most popular radio station" last year. And in July, 1986, it was selected one of the 10 best radio stations by the Swedish Shortwave Listeners Association.

China's senior leader Deng Xiaoping wrote a signboard inscription for the radio station, and congratulations were also sent by Chinese leaders Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao.

Li Peng Inspects Shanxi Province
*HK130205 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Sep 87*

[Excerpt] State Council Vice Premier Li Peng carried out an inspection in Shanxi on 10 and 11 September. He repeatedly stressed that the province must get a good grasp of coal and electric power.

After cutting the ribbon at the Antaibu opencast coal-mine at Pingshuo on 10 September, Comrade Li Peng paid inspection visits to Shentou power plant, (Gongyi) coalmine in Pinglu County, the coal-washing plant at the Antaibu opencast coalmine, and the Datong No 2 power plant. Accompanied by Shanxi Governor Wang Senhao and Vice Governor Yan Wuhong, he met and chatted with the cadres, workers, and technicians of these units. [passage omitted]

Tian, Yu Greet Students off to Military
*OW121016 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1334 GMT 11 Sep 87*

[By reporter Jiang Qianfeng]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (XINHUA)—Showing keen interest, leading Comrades Tian Jiyun, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, and Li Desheng attended a ceremony of the China People's University this morning to inaugurate a new school year and see off the 1,200 or so new students leaving for Shanxi for military training.

Talking to these youthful-looking "new recruits," Comrade Yu Qiuli pointed out: Giving college students military training is part of the educational reform. It is

an important measure for training students to become educated people with lofty ideals and a high sense of discipline and responsibility, and a basic way for students to fulfill their military obligations and receive military education. The purpose of giving students military training is to enhance their ideological and political consciousness, stimulate their patriotism, foster their revolutionary heroism and collectivism, heighten their sense of organization and discipline, and help them learn the basic military knowledge and skills. All this is essential for building a strong foundation for training high-class specialists who are morally, intellectually, and physically sound; and for training PLA reservists and reserved officers. Pilot projects conducted at selected units show that military training for students not only benefits the country and the Armed Forces, but also the students themselves as well.

Yu Qiuli said to the students: Life in the military will be full of tension, and military training will be strict. However, the training will be an invaluable learning opportunity for you untrained young people who have been away from home only recently. I hope you will take part in military training with zeal, defy any hardship, and temper yourselves conscientiously. We are sure that by the end of the training you will have learned lots of things that cannot be learned from books and will become better persons in various ways.

To ensure the quality of training and teaching, Yu Qiuli urged the training units to select outstanding officers and men to handle the training. He said: The training programs must be planned scientifically according to college students' special characteristics. This is to say that while the students are required to strictly follow military rules and regulations, the teaching should be flexible, diversified, lively, and effective.

Tian Jiyun and Yu Qiuli then presented flags to the students.

Yuan Baohua, president of the China People's University, and Liu Zhongde, vice minister of the State Education Commission, also attended the ceremony to see the students off.

Hao Jianxiu at Teachers' Day Meeting
*OW111119 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1428 GMT 10 Sep 87*

[By reporter Jiang Qianfeng]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA)—Hao Jianxiu, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, visited the China People's University to spend Teachers' Day with 800 teachers.

At a meeting commending outstanding teachers of the university, Wang Renzhong said: The duty of a teacher is sacred. The key to success in running a school rests with the teachers. The quality of qualified personnel trained

by a school depends on the level of ideology and knowledge of its teachers. Therefore, the broad masses of teachers must keep enhancing their own ideological and political level, apply themselves to studying science and technology, broaden their knowledge, and be bold in exploring the new situations and new issues encountered in the course of modernization. These are the pressing tasks that face the broad masses of teachers.

Yang Haibo, vice minister of the State Education Commission, and Yuan Baohua, president of the China People's University, also took part in today's commendation meeting and awarded prizes to the outstanding teachers.

Commentator on Turning Grain Into Commodity
HK140814 Beijing JINGJI CANKAO in Chinese
9 Sep 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Way for Grain Is Commercialization"]

[Text] The contradiction between grain supply and demand in our country has not been thoroughly resolved for many years. It seems that the basic way to resolve the grain problem is to turn grain into commodity in a real sense.

By turning grain into commodity, we mean that while decontrolling the purchase price of grain, we should also decontrol the sales price of grain so that food grain and grain used as industrial materials can all be subject to market regulation, with subsidies being offered to urban residents to cover the price difference of their food grain. In doing this, the state's previous indirect subsidies will be changed into direct subsidies to urban residents. This method of complete decontrol will arouse peasants' enthusiasm for growing grain crops, encourage them to make more investment in their farm land, adopt more technical measures to increase grain output, and to tap production potential to greatly increase grain production. At the same time, this will also free the state from the dilemma of providing endlessly-increasing financial subsidies for the grain prices.

The advantages of this method are: First, it can arouse peasants' enthusiasm for growing grain crops and can increase the total amount of grain supply. At the same time, this will also promote the development of the operation scale, raise the comparable economic results of grain production, give play to the economic advantages of the grain producing regions, and make the parity price between grain and other products more reasonable. Second, it can arouse the business initiative of the grain departments and turn them into enterprises that really do business of their own and bear sole responsibility for their profits and losses. Third, it can reduce financial subsidies and ease the pressure on state finances. Fourth, it can arouse the production enthusiasm of the industrial departments for increasing the production of goods for agriculture to lay a solid foundation for the steady increase in grain production. Fifth, it can free the party

and government leading bodies from the heavy burdens caused by the contradiction between grain supply and demand to improve relations between the government and the peasants and to strengthen overall guidance.

Commentator on Delegating Authority
HK100703 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
31 Aug 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Let Those in Charge at the Basic Level Take Up Responsibility"]

[Text] How can the work to build grass-roots units become full of vigor and vitality? One very important thing is to let grass-roots cadres really take up their responsibility and to give full play to their enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity.

However, there exists in some leading organs the phenomenon of rigid and unnecessary control over grass-roots units. These organs do not even allow grass-roots cadres to handle affairs which rules and regulations clearly stipulate should be handled by grass-roots cadres. For example, some leading organs not only make rigid arrangements and put forward concrete methods and steps for various tasks to be fulfilled by grass-roots units during a certain period, but also stipulate activities to be carried out in spare time. Others handle affairs that should be handled by the grass-roots units, such as giving recommendations for a soldier to be turned into a volunteer soldier, the selection of a person to be trained as a driver, and the observation of a prospective new party member. Such practices of exceeding one's functions and meddling in others' affairs make it difficult for grass-roots cadres to exercise their powers and fulfill their duties and will inevitably dampen their enthusiasm. As some grass-roots cadres put it, "If organizations at a higher level grasp everything in full detail, grass-roots units will do things carelessly. If organizations at a higher level are reluctant to let go of their hold, grass-roots units will use their brains and hands less." This is the dialectics of things. If grass-roots cadres are not in a proper state of the mind as mentioned above, how can there be any vitality in the building of grass-roots units?

It is out of question that leading organs should exercise leadership over grass-roots units and assign them tasks. Grass-roots units should also accept leadership of leading organs and strive to fulfill tasks assigned them. Nevertheless, grass-roots cadres are, after all, backbones and heads of grass-roots units and the building of grass-roots units follows its own laws. Grass-roots cadres work and live at grass-roots units and are most familiar with the situation there. They are people who explore laws for building grass-roots units and put them into practice. They are best qualified to say how a task assigned by an organization at a higher level should be fulfilled and what the focus of work is in a certain period and how such a focus should be grasped. Therefore, to strengthen the building of grass-roots units, it is absolutely necessary to arouse to the full the enthusiasm of grass-roots cadres. To accomplish this, the first thing to do is to have

due respect for their powers which are commensurate to their duties, because duties and powers are related. Without powers, a cadre cannot fulfill his duties. If leaders and organs at a higher level delegate powers to grass-roots cadres in accordance with relevant rules and regulations, encourage them to boldly use these powers, and give them support, grass-roots cadres will fully realize the great responsibility they shoulder, strengthen their enterprising spirit, have a greater sense of responsibility, and work with tremendous enthusiasm and creativity. Only in this way can there be motive force and vitality for the building of grass-roots units. If leading organs interfere in all the work of grass-roots units, disregarding whether they are important or not, they will not only suppress and hamper the enthusiasm and creativity of grass-roots cadres, but will also mess things up by giving wrong orders. Why should we do such foolish and thankless things?

The reason why some leaders and organs exercise rigid and unnecessary control over grass-roots units is that they think theirs is the only way in the interest of centralization and unity or worry that grass-roots cadres may make a mess of things because they are young. Centralization and unity should of course be stressed in the Army. However, centralization and unity should never mean "centralizing" in one's own hands what should be handled by units at a lower level. Otherwise, the sense of duty of grass-roots cadres will be weakened, giving rise to dependent mentality and laziness, the phenomenon of "plowing others' fields while leaving one's own wasted" will occur, organizations at a higher level and those at a lower level will lack

mutual understanding, centralization and unity will be damaged, and the work of building the Army will be hindered. At present, there are indeed some grass-roots cadres whose duration of service is short and who lack experience in leading troops. How can this problem be solved? In addition to urging them to study hard, the best way is to provide them with some ideas, assign them tasks, let them take up greater responsibility, and let them freely temper themselves in practice. If we do not give them a free hand in work, fearing that they may mess things up, we will never be able to train any good cadres! Of course, giving them a free hand in their work does not mean washing one's hands of their business. How can we give them a free hand in their work without washing our hands of their business? The way is to let grass-roots cadres have a free hand to do things within their functions and powers and really let them manage their own affairs. Leading organs should mainly play their role in organization, supervision, enlightenment, and guidance. When leaders from leading organs go down to grass-roots units, they should concentrate their efforts on giving ideological help, passing on experience, showing ways for doing things, improving work style, raising grass-roots cadres' ability to solve problems, and helping them solve problems they cannot solve themselves. As far as the grass-roots cadres are concerned, they should be bold in attending to and managing matters and should creatively work on their initiative within their functions and powers. If leading organs can give grass-roots cadres a free hand in their work without washing their hands of their business and if grass-roots cadres can work hard at their posts to blaze new trails, the building of grass-roots units will certainly develop vigorously and in a healthy manner.

East Region

Anhui Inspects Family Planning Work OW131209 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] According to a proposal made at the fifth session of the sixth provincial people's congress on inspecting provincial family planning work, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress convened a meeting on 10 September which decided to send out some deputies to inspect family planning work in the middle and later part of September. The main purpose of this inspection is to examine how Anhui has implemented the relevant regulations governing family planning work, so as to further implement the party's policy on family planning and the spirit of the national conference on family planning work. The inspection is also intended to ensure continuation of the policy of encouraging late marriage, late birth, and eugenics and of advocating one child for every couple, in short, to improve family planning work in the province. Deputies taking part in the inspection will be organized into three groups headed respectively by Su Hua, Zheng Rui, and Chen Tingyuan, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. They will visit Changjiang and Huaihe areas, southern Anhui, and Huabei area. Comrades of the provincial Family Planning Committee and provincial Women's Federation will also take part and help deputies in the inspection work.

Typhoon Leaves Dead in Fujian, Zhejiang HK140212 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Sep 87 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Typhoon Gerald has brought with it heavy rain, leaving at least 95 people dead, 9 missing and a number of houses collapsed over the weekend, *China Daily* learned yesterday.

The typhoon first battered Jinjiang County in Fujian Province on Friday night, and then swept across the rest of Fujian and Zhejiang Provinces.

Heavy rains, amounting to more than 200 millimetres, were recorded in about 48 hours in many parts of Zhejiang Province. Wenzhou City had 430 millimetres, Huangyan County 414 millimetres, Qinggang County 407 millimetres, and Ningbo City 300 millimetres. The resulting floods left 28 people dead, 71 injured and 900 houses wrecked. About 247,333 hectares of farmland were flooded.

Twelve people were buried in mud when a highway tunnel in Huangyan, Zhejiang Province, caved in. Six people were dug out, but the other six are still buried.

The army dropped food to about 25,400 people who were stranded by floods on the upper and lower reaches of a river in the county, *China Daily* was told by an official of the Central Anti-Flood Headquarters in Beijing.

Meanwhile, in Fujian Province, at least 67 people were killed and 31 injured, many of them seriously. Seven people are still missing, the official said.

Most of the victims died when their homes collapsed about 126,666 hectares of crops were damaged by the torrential rain.

Fujian's Chen Guangyi Makes Farming Speech OW130006 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Excerpt] The provincial conference jointly sponsored by the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and the Fujian Provincial People's Government to discuss forestry and five winter projects began today.

Chen Guangyi, secretary of the provincial party committee; and Fujian Vice Governor Su Changpei made important speeches at today's session, which was chaired by Vice Governor Cai Ninglin. [passage omitted]

Jiangsu Leaders Visit Schools on Teachers Day OW131325 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Sep 87

[From the "News and Provincial Press Review" program]

[Excerpt] Leading Comrades of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City, including Han Peixin, Gu Xulian, Sun Han, Chen Huanyou, Sun Jiazheng, Hu Fuming, Gu Hao, Liu Lin, Wang Bingshi, (Zheng Kang), Zhang Yaohua, and (Lu Jinzhu) yesterday morning visited a number of schools of higher learning in Nanjing and celebrated Teachers Day with the teachers.

Early in the morning, Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee, visited Nanjing University to take part in a discussion meeting with university teachers. After reviewing the actual situation of higher education development in Jiangsu since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Han Peixin pointed out: During the past 8 years, our province has turned out 150,000 university and college graduates, or 40 percent of the total number of graduates of schools of higher learning since national liberation. In 1986, there were 130,000 students at the various schools of higher learning. The number was (?several) times that in 1978. Our achievements are the main trend. However, there are still many problems, such as those concerning the teachers' working environment, living condition, and remuneration. Although these problems have been alleviated somewhat, there are still quite some problems. He emphasized: Deepening educational reform is an important task facing the educational front. The key problem is to expand the schools' decision-making power and develop the initiative of the various schools. [passage omitted]

Liang Buting at Shandong Flood Rally SK132317 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Excerpt] On the morning of 12 September, Jinan City held a ceremonious rally to commend the collectives and

persons who distinguished themselves in antiflood and rescue work. Attending the rally were leading comrades of the province, the Jinan Military Region, the provincial military district, and Jinan City, including Liang Buting, Jiang Chunyun, and Chi Haotian. Zhai Yongbo, mayor of Jinan City, presided over the rally. He Guoqiang, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the Jinan City Party Committee, delivered a speech to summarize the anti-flood and rescue work. [passage omitted]

Shandong's Liang Buting Attends Exhibition
SK140548 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Excerpt] On the morning of 13 September, the joint calligraphic exhibition sponsored by the CPPCC Committees of Anhui and Shandong Provinces opened in the exhibition hall of the Jinan Military Region.

Leading comrades of the party, government, and Army organs, including Liang Buting, Jiang Chunyun, Su Yiran, Li Zichao, Chi Haotian, and Gu Hui; Tan Qilong, member of the Central Advisory Commission staying in Jinan; Wang Zhongyin, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; and some veteran comrades, as well as all comrades of the Anhui delegation to our province attended the opening ceremony. [passage omitted]

Trinidad and Tobago Delegation in Shanghai
OW140132 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 12 Sep 87

[From the "News, Sports, and Weather" program]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress gave a banquet yesterday evening at the Shanghai Mansion to warmly welcome the Trinidad and Tobago Parliamentary Friendship Delegation headed by Speaker Nizam Mohammed of the House of Representatives.

Hu Lijiao, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, said at the banquet: Shanghai is China's important industrial base and a port city. We are willing to develop economic, trade and other relations with Trinidad and Tobago.

Shanghai Celebrates Third Teachers Day
OW140134 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2200 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Report by station reporters Jiang Xiaoqing and Wang Liang from the "Morning News" program: "Third Teachers Day Is Ceremoniously Celebrated in This Municipality"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] On the evening of 10 September, the municipal government auditorium was permeated with an atmosphere of warmth and excitement, as some 1,800 principal leaders from party, government,

and Army departments and representatives of educational workers at all levels and from various fields in the municipality gathered here in high spirits to ceremoniously celebrate the Third Teachers Day.

The celebration meeting was presided over by Chen Tiedi, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee and secretary of the party committee of the municipal Education Commission.

Wang Shenghong, director of the municipal Education and Public Health Office, announced a decision to confer the title of Outstanding Educational Workers of Shanghai on 298 educational workers at various levels and from various fields. [passage omitted]

In the warm atmosphere, Rui Xingwen, secretary of the municipal party committee, and Jiang Jemin, mayor of the municipality, extended festive greetings and cordial regards to the broad masses of teachers of colleges, middle and primary schools, and kindergartens as well as those engaged in other fields of educational work on behalf of the municipal party committee and government respectively. [passage omitted]

Xue Ju at Zhejiang Public Security Meeting
OW130821 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese
4 Sep 87 p 1

[Excerpt] A provincial meeting of directors of city and prefectural public security bureaus and departments closed in Hangzhou on 2 September. The meeting seriously studied the guidelines of the national meeting of directors of public security departments and bureaus, reviewed and summed up the public security work in the first 7 months of this year, analyzed the current public security situation, and made arrangements for the security work for the next period.

Xue Ju, secretary of the provincial party committee, attended and addressed the meeting. He said: In the initial stage of our socialist society, although the people's dictatorship has been established and consolidated, class struggle still exists in certain areas and we are faced with new conditions and new problems. Therefore, the task of dealing blows at our enemies, punishing criminals, improving public order, and maintaining a situation of stability and unity in the society is a long-term one. Public security organs at all levels must uphold the two essential points of the party's line laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee, firmly establish the notion of fighting a protracted war, and work hard to create a good social environment for reform and opening to the outside world. [passage omitted]

Zhejiang Secretary Attends Commission Meeting
OW122351 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese
1 Sep 87 p 1

[By Gu Wei]

[Excerpt] "Communist Party members, especially party cadres, must first of all pay full attention to the two essential points of the line which has been in force since

the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and consciously regard these points as their guiding ideology for their actions. They must implement such ideology while studying, working, or carrying out practice in reform, opening to the outside world, or enlivening the domestic economy." This is the common understanding reached by the veteran comrades who attended the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial Advisory Commission after they earnestly studied and mastered the relevant expositions of the leading comrades at the central level.

The enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial Advisory Commission was held in Hangzhou 21-31 August. Comrade Tie Ying presided over the meeting. Comrades Xue Ju and Chen Fawen attended the meeting and delivered reports to elucidate in theory the two essential points of the line which has been in force since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the fact that China is still in the initial stage of socialism, and the existing issues with regard to party building in close connection with the actual situation in our province. [passage omitted]

North Region

Beijing's Li Ximing at New Term Ceremony
SK132341 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
2 Sep 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Yesterday morning, the 5-starred red flag was slowly hoisted amid the solemn playing of the national anthem in all primary and middle schools throughout the municipality. Li Ximing and Chen Xitong as well as leading party and government comrades at all levels visited the schools to greet the new school year along with 1.5 million primary and middle school students.

Since the recent proposal of the municipal party committee and government calling on the leading comrades of the party and government organs at all levels to attend ceremonies to mark the new school term held by primary and middle schools, leading comrades at all levels have enthusiastically responded to this call. Over the past few days, leaders at the municipal level and cadres at the district, county, and township levels have made contacts with schools one after the other and have attended the ceremonies held by primary and middle schools to mark their new school term. From 31 August, leading comrades, including Li Ximing, Chen Xitong, Zhao Pengfei, Bai Jiefu, Jin Jia, Wang Jiaoliu, Wang Guang, Li Qiyuan, Zhang Mingyi, Han Boping, Li Guang, Chen Yuan, Wang Lixing, Meng Zhiyuan, Liu Jianfu, Ma Yaoji, She Diqing, Zhang Dazhong, Xing Jun, Rong Yi, Zhang Baifa, Chen Jianmin, Feng Mingwei, Huang Chao, Gao Ge, Guan Shixiong, Li Chen, and Gan Ying, went to some primary and middle schools to jointly hail the opening of the new school year together with teachers and students. [passage omitted]

Addresses Ceremony

SK140110 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
2 Sep 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Shortly after 0800 on 1 September, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee went to the Chashi Lane primary school in Chongwen District with great interest to greet the new school year together with 800 teachers and students.

Amid warm applause, Comrade Li Ximing pinned a small red flower on the chest of a new grade-1 student and, together with leading comrades of the district, presented three-goods student certificates to seven students. In his speech, he encouraged the students to study well and have good ideology and health and to become persons of a new generation who have ideals, morality, culture, and a sense of discipline.

Li Ximing also held informal discussions with school leaders and the units which had participated in the Army-people joint activities to build spiritual civilization and conscientiously listened to their opinions and demands. After hearing a briefing given by the school leader on Huabei optical instrument plant's great support in teaching, Li Ximing said: In order to run a school well, we must have social support.

Li Ximing is an old acquaintance of this school. During the first Teachers Day in 1985, he came to this school shortly after he was discharged from the hospital. After his recovery and said: "Since the municipal party committee has assigned me to establish contact with your school, here I come today to report for duty." After that, he invited school leaders to the municipal party committee on six occasions and came to this school on five occasions to hear briefings, to study teachers' work, and to do good things for the school with all his heart and might. In March 1986, when Comrade Li Ximing learned that the sports teacher of this school was not suitable for teaching because of his high blood pressure and that its music teacher also had difficulties, he immediately assigned a relevant department to study their cases. As a result, these problems were solved within a week by giving public notice to invite applications for the vacancies. [passage omitted]

Nei Mongol's Wang Qun Attends Report Meeting
SK132311 Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the party committee of organs directly under the region level held a report meeting of outstanding party members. Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, and other leading comrades attended the meeting. Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, spoke on the current regional work.

Bu He said: When we celebrated the 40th founding anniversary of the region, leading central comrades set various demands for work in Nei Mongol. In particular,

they set explicit demands for the region's future principles of economic construction. To meet their demands, the regional party committee decided that after studying well the two books, the various departments and units of the organs directly under the region should devote time to conscientiously studying the series of important instructions on Nei Monggol's work issued by the party Central Committee when we celebrated the founding anniversary, including the congratulatory message of the party Central Committee, the speeches given by Comrades Ulanhu and Xi Zhongxun at the celebrating rally, and the important instructions on Nei Monggol's work of central leading comrades recently relayed by Comrade Wang Qun. These speeches, documents, and instructions are totally compatible with the actual conditions of our region. It is hoped that all departments and units will conscientiously organize people to study them; strive to enhance their awareness in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies; do a still better in unifying thinking; and carry out the region's economic construction and reforms in various fields more successfully.

Bu He said: At present the various departments and units should pay great attention to work styles. In particular, they should pay attention to overcoming the bureaucracy that exists in their work styles, and the phenomena of low work efficiency and lax labor discipline. We should closely coordinate this work with reform. Failure in the reform of these organs will directly affect urban and rural reforms and reforms in various other fields. The fundamental issue in reform lies in developing productive forces. This will no doubt affect the interests of some people. In the past, when the practice of eating from the same big pot prevailed, some people did not work for long periods of time, but asked for more pay. After reform, they cannot do this any longer. We should encourage those who do a good job, to set spurs to those who are perfunctory, and arouse the enthusiasm of the overwhelming majority of the people to succeed in production and work. Our reform will become meaningless if we do not do this.

Bu He stressed: All departments should also strictly carry out the party's organizational activities, give better play to the role of party organizations as bastions and the role of party members as vanguards and exemplars, and strengthen the party ideologically and organizationally. The party Central Committee has time and again stressed that our region should adhere to the principle of unity and development. When we stress unity, the key is unity within the party. We should unify our thinking and political goals, and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. In addition to such a political prerequisite and ideological basis, we also need organizational restrictions. Without this, unity will also become empty talk. The party committees, leading party groups, and party branches of various departments and units should educate party members on organizational discipline and on strengthening unity persistently at regular intervals so that they can lead to changing the work styles of their departments and units.

At the report meeting, (Gao Wei), a lecturer of the Nei Monggol Industrial School; (Chen Zhongwen), a woman livestock farmer of the Nei Monggol livestock farm for foreign trade; (Zhen Hongtai), an engineer of the Nei Monggol Commodity Inspection Bureau; and (Zhu Yonghong), a woman doctor of the Nei Monggol Epidemic Prevention Station, introduced their advanced deeds as outstanding party members. Their reports represented a profound education on party lectures to the participating 1,600 party-member cadres.

Other leading comrades of the regional party committee present at the meeting were Qian Fenyong, Batubagen, Xu Lingren, Zhou Rongchang, Wen Jing, Liu Yunshan, and Wang Duo.

Li Ruihuan Inspects Outer Ring Road
SK120608 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
27 Aug 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Construction of the outer ring road project has been completed and has entered the concluding stage. Yesterday morning, Mayor Li Ruihuan inspected the entire course of the outer ring road and urged the personnel who have participated in the construction and relevant units to make continued efforts and to ensure that the project is completed with high quality and commissioned on "1 October."

Mayor Li Ruihuan and the relevant leading comrades, including Bai Hualing and Huang Yanzhi, drove by car from the Tianjin-Dagu highway overpass along the outer ring road and frequently left the car to examine key parts of the project. He was very satisfied with the construction of the entire project and said happily: A year ago, this was a stretch of wasteland, muddy pools, reed ponds, and graveyards. In less than a year, we have constructed this ring road. This is a miracle in Tianjin's urban construction and fully shows that the urban construction workers have political awareness, working enthusiasm, and skills. It also fully shows that the practice of having the people build their own city, with the participation of the party, the government, and the people is an effective way to solve urban problems. Li Ruihuan extended regards to those urban construction workers and staffers and relevant units that have contributed to the construction of the outer ring road and thanked the people throughout the municipality for their voluntary labor and the peasants in the outskirts of the city for their contributions to the construction of the outer ring road. [passage omitted]

Li Ruihuan Opens International Golf Course
SK132347 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
29 Aug 87 p 1

[Excerpt] On the morning of 28 August, Mayor Li Ruihuan presided over the ribbon-cutting ceremony for the opening of the first municipal golf course and of the Tianjin International Golf Club. Following the ceremony, he hit the first ball which left a trail of red smoke for the "Mayor Cup" friendship tournament.

Attending the ceremony were Li Changxing, vice mayor of the municipality; responsible comrades from the municipal departments concerned; Ross Garnaut, Australian ambassador to the PRC and his wife; and Japanese friends who are participating in the tournament. Prior to the ceremony, Mayor Li Ruihuan, accompanied by Vice Mayor Li Changxing and responsible comrades from the municipal departments concerned, received the Australian Ambassadorial couple. Following the reception, Mayor Li Ruihuan also answered questions raised by both Chinese and foreign reporters. [passage omitted]

Following the tournament, Vice Mayor Li Changxing presented prizes to the winners and Chinese and Japanese reporters also held a talk on the issues concerned.

Northeast Region

Sun Weiben at Heilongjiang CYL Congress SK120700 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] The Eighth Heilongjiang Provincial CYL Congress ceremoniously opened at Harbin's provincial exhibition center on the morning of 11 September. Bringing with them the great trust of more than 2.3 million CYL members throughout the province, a feeling of joy over a good harvest, and rich fruits from reform, 800 delegates from all fronts throughout the province gathered there to summarize the CYL work experience gained over the past 5 years in our province and to define future work principles and tasks. They will also elect the 8th Heilongjiang Provincial CYL Committee and delegates to the 12th CYL Congress.

At 0900 that morning, leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the People's Congress, the government, the CPPCC committee, the Discipline Inspection Commission, and the military district, and leading comrades of the PLA units stationed in the province, including Sun Weiben, Hou Jie, Wang Zhao, Chen Yunlin, Liu Chengguo, Zhou Wenhua, Wang Yusheng, Wang Yaochen, Zhu Dianming, Bai Jingfu, Wang Haiyan, Wang Jun, Xie Yong, and Zhang Zhenying, as well as retired veteran cadres, including Wang Yilun, went up to the rostrum decorated with CYL emblems, red flags, and fresh flowers amid warm applause. (Shang Wenzhou) declared the congress open. (Song Enhua) delivered an opening speech.

Several hundred children carrying fresh flowers entered the congress hall. They delivered a congratulatory message to the congress amid music accompanied by the beat of drums. The CYL Central Committee sent a congratulatory message to wish the congress success. The Liaoning and Jilin Provincial CYL Committees, and the provincial Trade Union Council, the Women's Federation, the Scientific and Technological Association, and the Federation of Literary and Art Circles also sent congratulatory messages to the congress.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a speech on behalf of the provincial party committee. Comrade Sun Weiben fully affirmed the

achievements scored in the province's CYL work over the past 5 years since the previous congress, and set forth tasks for the young people throughout the province to fulfill in their efforts to carry out reform. He said:

[Begin recording] To become a leading core for young people, CYL committees should resolutely implement the party's line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee; lead young people in firmly upholding the four cardinal principles and in persistently carrying out reform, opening up, and economic invigoration; educate them with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought; and arm them with advanced scientific and general knowledge. At the same time, they should represent the interests of young people; reflect their voices; and help them resolve their difficulties in their work, study, and lives so that the ideological work of CYL committees will become work in service to young people, and exert the salutary influence of education on young people. They should make efforts to turn themselves into homes for young people. [end recording]

On behalf of the previous CYL Committee, Wang Donghua delivered a work report entitled: "Stand at the Fore of Reform and Construction, and Devote Youthfulness to Rejuvenating Heilongjiang." The report summarized the achievements scored in the province's CYL work over the past 5 years since the seventh provincial CYL Congress, set forth glorious tasks to rejuvenate Heilongjiang during the new historical period, and called on CYL members and young people to make contributions to the great development of Heilongjiang.

The report stated: Young people should work hard to rejuvenate Heilongjiang. We must shoulder glorious tasks for the new period — plunging into reform, pioneering a cause to make contributions, resolving to become useful persons, and bravely initiating a habits.

The report emphasized that the targets of provincial CYL work over the next 5 years are to meet the call of the provincial party committee for training talented people and performing first-rate work; to lay a solid foundation during the first year, strive to make progress during the second, and create first-rate levels during the third; and to continuously push work quality to a still higher level.

Jilin's Gao Di Urges Household Development SK120627 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Today the provincial CYL Committee and the *Jilin Nongmin Bao* [Jilin Peasants Journal] jointly held a forum on ways for rural areas to achieve prosperity through science and technology. A total of 17 models for achieving prosperity through science and technology were presented to the forum.

This afternoon, Gao Di, secretary of the provincial party committee, attended the forum to meet with the delegates. Comrade Gao Di viewed the new varieties developed through scientific research that the delegates had

brought to the forum, and asked in detail about how they achieve prosperity and scientific research. He expressed congratulations on their achievements.

To speed up the rural areas' pace in achieving prosperity, the provincial CYL committee and the *Jilin Nongmin Bao* have jointly sponsored lectures on applicable technology for rural young people since the beginning of this year. A total of 150,000 young people of rural areas throughout the province have participated in the study. Comrade Gao Di expressed support for this work. He said: To achieve prosperity, rural areas should rely first on policies and second on science.

They should exert great efforts to develop specialized households. Only with the division of specialized production, which leads to exchange, can we develop the commodity economy. Specialized households are representatives of advanced productive forces, and developing specialized households is the orientation we should follow in the future. At present, we should particularly develop specialized hog and chicken raising households. Specialized households themselves are households with science and technology.

Without technology, production cannot be promoted. It will not do to have only the will, but not the way to develop. In the future, rural areas will rely increasingly more on science and technology to achieve prosperity. Beginning this year, rural areas should create an upsurge in studying and popularizing science and technology over winter. The provincial party committee, the provincial government, the militia, the CYL, and other organizations should all pay attention to this work.

The forum also invited (Zhang Xuechen) from a large-scale planting household in (Huabao) Village, (Cuizhenpu) Township, Tieling City of Liaoning Province, to detail his experiences.

Gao Di on Mountainous Area Development
SK130612 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Excerpt] On the morning of 11 September, Comrade Gao Di, secretary of the provincial party committee, attended the ongoing forum on comprehensive development of the commodity economy in the eastern mountainous areas of Jilin Province. He held a discussion on how to develop and invigorate the commodity economy of mountainous areas with responsible comrades in charge of the rural work of 7 cities and prefectures, and 1 autonomous prefecture; secretaries of 18 county and city party committees in eastern mountainous areas; and responsible comrades of 17 [passage indistinct]. Comrade Gao Di summarized the various questions raised by these comrades, condensing them into four, and responded to them.

Comrade Gao Di stressed: The superiority of the eastern mountainous areas lies in their resources, of which the most important is forests. Without forests, there would be

no development of mountainous areas. We should do a good job of interplanting trees with [passage indistinct], by which we can turn low-quality forests into good-quality forests, and see to it that forests are rationally developed and utilized to benefit future generations.

Comrade Gao Di further stressed: Mountainous areas should place the work focus on developing diverse undertakings. The major channel in achieving prosperity through the development of diverse undertakings is to plant ginseng. We may also develop other major economic [passage indistinct], such as wild grapes, hawthorn, chestnuts, and edible fungus. Some areas may also develop such medicinal herbs as [passage indistinct]. The principles for developing diverse undertakings are, first, to be based on local resources; second, to be based on market demands; and, third, to develop primary, secondary, and tertiary industries simultaneously. In grain production, all mountainous and semi-mountainous areas should attain self-reliance in grain supply. Mountainous areas should increase grain yields, greatly popularize [passage indistinct], and encourage peasants to leave farmland to embark on diverse undertakings. Skilled grain producers should pool farmland to engage in [passage indistinct]. The larger the number of peasants who give up farmland production, the more developed the commodity economy of an area will be. [passage omitted]

Gao Di at Autumn Fire Prevention Meeting
SK140406 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] The provincial people's government held a work conference on 13 September on preventing forest fires in autumn which urged various cities, prefectures, counties, and forestry departments throughout the province to enhance organizational leadership over the work of protecting forests and preventing forest fires so that our province could effectively improve or enhance the work of preventing forest fires.

Gao Di, secretary of the provincial party committee, and He Zhukang, acting governor of the province, came to the conference hall to meet all participants and delivered speeches. Provincial Vice Governor Wang Jinshan delivered a report on behalf of the provincial People's Government on work arrangements for preventing forest fires in autumn.

The conference pointed out that our province continuously maintained a good situation in which there were no serious forest fires this spring and has had no forest fire disasters or hidden forest fire troubles. However, we must be clearly aware of that our province still has some problems and weak links in forest fire prevention to be dealt with.

The conference urged governments at all levels and the departments concerned to enhance the propaganda work and education on the importance of mobilizing the people to prevent forest fires and to instill in people's

hearts the slogan that everyone is responsible for the work of protecting forests and preventing forest fires. Efforts should be made to establish or improve the commanding fire prevention organs at all levels and to implement various responsibility systems in the work. Governments at all levels should continuously enhance their leadership over the work of preventing forest fires and establish the system of having the provincial governor, city mayor, county head, township head, and village head take charge of fire prevention work so as to achieve unified leadership, command, operation, and sense of responsibility in their local work of preventing forest fires. Efforts should be made to establish or improve various rules and regulations, to have everyone join in fire prevention management, and to have fire prevention work be carried out in line with the law. Various localities and units should comprehensively examine their fire prevention systems and improve these systems if necessary. Those that still have no rules and regulations should establish their system in this regard as soon as

possible. Meanwhile, various industries, trades, and departments should make concerted efforts to successfully formulate their local army-civilian joint plan for preventing forest fires, to establish their joint fire prevention organizations, to provide the PLA with the necessary conditions for preventing forest fires so that both parties do a good job in preventing forest fires.

Attending the conference were Chen Xingyin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and commander of the provincial military district; relevant responsible comrades from the PLA units stationed in the province; responsible comrades in charge of forestry affairs from provincial-level commissions, offices, departments, and bureaus and from various cities, prefectures, and the autonomous prefecture; party committee secretaries from the 18 counties and cities of eastern mountainous areas; and responsible comrades from the relevant departments, such as public security, fire fighting, and forestry.

Two Taiwan Reporters Scheduled To Visit PRC
*OW131650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT
13 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) — Two Taiwan reporters are expected to arrive in Beijing soon for a short-term visit, according to *China News Service* today.

Li Yongde and Xu Lu of the *Independent Evening Post* arrived in Tokyo two days ago from Taipei and got their visas today.

The news service said that they are going to travel, visit relatives and conduct news reporting on the mainland.

Authorities Considering Some PRC Visits
*OW111235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT
11 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, Sepember 11 (XINHUA) — The Taiwan authorities are considering letting Taiwan compatriots visit the mainland, under certain restrictions, according to recent reports in Taiwan and Hong Kong newspapers and magazines.

The Taiwan authorities have neither announced an official decision on opening exchanges across the Taiwan Straits nor denied these reports. The relevant departments of the Taiwan "Executive Yuan" have reportedly finished studying a plan for permitting Taiwan residents to visit their relatives on the mainland.

The plan is said to be submitted to the central Standing Committee of the Kuomintang for discussion and approval, and after that, detailed rules for its implementation will be worked out. Under this plan, the "government" will permit, under a "no encouragement, no assistance and no ban" principle, Taiwan residents (excluding active servicemen and civil servants) above the age of 55 and with blood relatives within three generations on the mainland to go to the mainland on their own via a third place.

Studies will also be made concerning expansion of international non-governmental activities. After careful studies, steps will be taken to liberalize the participation of Taiwan residents in international sports meets and academic symposiums attended by representatives from the mainland.

As a result of the publication of these alledged moves, people have become still more resentful of the restrictions imposed by the Taiwan authorities on visits to the mainland.

It is against this background that there have been reports about Taiwan authorities considering to abolish some of the restrictions. Meanwhile, the "Information Office of

the Executive Yuan" in Taiwan has indicated its intention to relax, in principle, control over the circulation and use by radio and television in Taiwan of non-political videotapes showing mainland scenes, and allow the import via a third place of mainland literary and academic works, as well as the publication and circulation of these works in Taiwan.

The Taiwan authorities have also announced that they will permit indirect imports from the mainland of 27 agricultural and industrial raw materials, including hemp, rattan, rabbit fur and skins, and pottery clay.

The proposal put forward by the Chinese Communist Party on realizing the exchange of mail, trade, and air and shipping services between both sides of the Taiwan Straits, as well as exchanges of visits, and sport, cultural and academic exchanges between the people has received increasing support worldwide in recent years.

In recent years, many Taiwan residents have defied the island province's authorities and made contact with the mainland via diverse channels.

For years, according to Taiwan newspapers, many Taiwan residents have returned to the mainland via Hong Kong, Macao or foreign countries to visit their relatives. And at least 50 publishing houses in Taiwan now semi-covertly publish mainland publications. Bilateral trade across the Taiwan Straits via Hong Kong has risen markedly.

This year, more and more Taiwan residents have stepped up their appeals for realizing exchange of mail, trade, and air and shipping services with the mainland and for lifting restrictions on visits and travels on the mainland, as well as circulation of mainland publications in Taiwan. Even some "members of the Legislative Yuan" who are Kuomintang members have repeatedly and overtly proposed making exchanges with the mainland to the Taiwan authorities.

While studying plans for opening unofficial exchanges with the mainland with certain restrictions, the Taiwan authorities have time and again stated that it will change the policy of "no contact, no negotiation and no compromise with the Chinese Communist regime" and "no acceptance of the demand of the Chinese Communist Party for the exchange of mail, trade, and air and shipping services."

They continue to reject applications from mainland residents for permission to visit their relatives in Taiwan.

Newspaper Sends Two Journalists to Mainland

GIO Orders Halt

HK111430 Hong Kong AFP in English 1424 GMT
11 Sep 87

[Text] Taipei, Sept 11 (AFP) — A Taiwan newspaper said Friday it has sent two reporters to mainland China via Japan, in what an executive called a response to Taipei's changing approach to Beijing.

But the Government Information Office (GIO) reacted by ordering the *Independent Evening Post* to halt the journalists' trip.

In a front-page story, the *Post* said reporters Lee Yung-teh and Hsu Lu had left Taipei on Friday and that they would visit such major cities as Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

No itinerary was specified, but the *Post* said its writers would not accept any official arrangements from Chinese authorities.

Post President Wu Feng-shan said the reporters were being despatched in response to Taiwan's changing policy towards the mainland, which he said reflected "the government's confidence on national construction."

But in a news release Friday night, the GIO said it was demanding that the *Post* halt the trip.

It said Mr Lee had applied to the GIO on Wednesday to make a 15-day business trip to Japan, and that if he did not stay in Japan he would be in violation of his application.

It also said Ms Hsu made no application for an overseas trip.

The GIO said that under government rules covering journalists' business trips overseas, Taiwan authorities can notify a newspaper to recall travelling reporters who breach what was stated on their application forms.

Since the Communist Party took power in China in 1949, Taiwan's Kuomintang government has banned all contact by its citizens with the mainland.

But a press report Thursday said Taiwan would soon legalize trips to the mainland via third countries — something which some Taiwanese have done discreetly through Hong Kong and other points.

Another Taipei newspaper, the *Free Press Daily*, said Friday it would be publishing a story by one of its reporters who it said had made a two-week private visit to China last month.

Foreign Ministry Position

OW120149 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs reiterated the position that our country's non-governmental organizations are not permitted to go to the mainland to

participate in any international meetings or activities of any form. However, the government will consider relaxation of some restrictions to allow personnel and sports groups of non-hostile communist countries to visit our country.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: The reports made by some news media recently that our sports teams will participate in sports events on the mainland are purely a misrepresentation. In order to promote foreign relations and counteract Chinese Communists, our government will continue to permit non-governmental personalities and organizations to visit communist countries in order to participate in international activities or establish economic and trade relations. The government will also actively study how to relax restrictions and allow personnel of non-hostile communist countries to come to participate in international activities in our country, so that our non-governmental organizations will have greater bargaining positions and room to seek the rights to sponsor international activities in the future.

Visas Granted in Tokyo

HK140541 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING
POST in English 14 Sep 87 pp 1, 2

[By Terry Cheng]

[Excerpt] Two Taiwanese journalists were yesterday granted visas to undertake a historic reporting visit to China in defiance of a ban on the trip by Taipei.

Hsu Lu, 30, and Lee Yung-teh, 33, of the *Independent Evening Post* were given the visas at the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo. They will leave for Beijing today on a scheduled flight.

Hsu said: "They (Chinese Embassy officials) said they welcomed us very, very sincerely . . .

"We will visit Beijing, Shanghai, Fujian and another city for 10 to 15 days to write a series on life in China. We are not going to see any leaders."

Hsu said they had presented Chinese officials with a number of requests — all of which, they were told, would be complied with.

These included a request that they not go on any officially arranged tours or attend receptions, but instead be able to move freely and meet people.

Hsu said she and her companion had agreed that the *China News Service* be their host on the mainland and that they would only accept transport and accommodation assistance.

"We will report on the lives of people and will not write political stories," she said.

Both journalists were aware of the Taiwan Government's warning but said they were undaunted. [passage omitted]

Due To Arrive 'Late Monday'

HK140920 Hong Kong AFP in English 0903 GMT
14 Sep 87

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Beijing, Sept 14 (AFP) — Two Taiwan journalists were expected here Monday for an unprecedented visit that has irritated nationalist Taipei but delighted Beijing's communist leaders.

An informed Chinese source here said Lee Yung-teh, 33, chief political writer for Taipei's *Independent Evening Post*, and Hsu Lu, 30, the daily's economics expert, were expected in Beijing late Monday.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, the source said that although the Chinese authorities were pleased by the visit, they would keep a low profile during the trip to avoid both discouraging similar visits in the future, and creating problems for the newsmen on their return home.

"It is unlikely that the Chinese Government will use this visit for propaganda purposes," the source said. "It will probably respect the wish of these two journalists not to meet officials during their stay."

Taiwan has recently relaxed rules banning its citizens from visiting the communist mainland, but news of the reporters' trip irritated Taipei's Government Information Office (GIO), which said sanctions might be taken if the trip went ahead.

The GIO demanded on Friday that the trip be cancelled, but Wu Heng-Shan, chairman of the *Independent Evening Post*, said Saturday that he was "ready to face punishment" by the government.

(In Tokyo, a spokesman for the Chinese Embassy, which issued the reporters' visas, Monday confirmed the visit to Beijing, saying: "China welcomes the visit of two Taiwan reporters . . . and their news coverage in China."

(He did not specify their time of arrival here, but officials of China's flag carrier, Civil Air Administration of China, said the two were booked on a flight due to arrive in Beijing at 8:55 p.m. local time (1255 GMT).)

Major newspapers in Beijing, including the Communist Party organ, the *People's Daily*, Monday said the Taiwan journalists had obtained their visas Sunday, two days after they arrived in Tokyo.

The two journalists are to visit Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Fuzhou during their two week trip, which is expected to be widely publicized by the local and international media.

Taipei is expected to soon announce that it is lifting a ban on visits to mainland China by all Taiwan residents except members of the military and the administration.

Under the current law, people who visit China are barred from leaving the island for two years.

China has repeatedly called for the restitution of free movement between the island and the mainland, interrupted in 1949, when the communists came to power in Beijing and Chiang Kai-shek's troops fled to Taiwan.

Since 1980, Beijing has been urging Taiwan's Kuomintang rulers to start negotiations for reuniting the island with China, pledging better terms than those offered to Hong Kong and Macao.

The two territories are to enjoy 50 years of autonomy after they revert to Chinese rule in 1997 and 1999, respectively.

But Taipei's nationalist government has repeatedly rejected the Chinese proposals and reaffirmed its stated policy of "no contacts, no negotiations, no compromise."

The government recently indicated that lifting the ban on travel to China was a purely humanitarian gesture and did not reflect a relaxation in its policy towards the mainland.

Taiwan's tolerance of a multi-party system since late 1986 and its lifting of martial law in July have embarrassed the communist authorities here, who have yet to decide on how to respond to these moves aimed at democratization on the island, Western diplomats here say.

'Flexible Policy' on Name at World Meets

OW110303 Taipei CNA in English 0300 GMT
11 Sep 87

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 11 (CNA) — The Republic of China [ROC] will continue to insist on the use of its formal name while participating in future international government activities, but will adopt a flexible policy for joining in civic activities, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Thursday.

Stephen S.F. Chen, director of the ministry's International Affairs Department, said that to uphold the nation's sovereignty, status and dignity, the government will persist in using the full name of the Republic of China when participating in official international meetings or activities.

As for international civic activities, he said, the government will endeavor to use the nation's formal name, or to use a title equal in status to the delegations from the Chinese mainland, but not under the title "Taiwan."

The government will also try to win the consent to the display of the ROC national flag and the playing of the national anthem, or will assert that only the host nation be allowed to fly its national flag and play its national anthem during civic gatherings, Chen said.

He said the nation is currently a member of 10 official international government organizations and 685 unofficial organizations.

No Sports Participation in PRC Allowed
*OW110301 Taiwan CNA in English 0245 GMT
11 Sep 87*

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 11 (CNA) — The Republic of China [ROC] will never participate in any sports tournaments or conferences held in mainland China, Stephen S.F. Chen, director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' International Affairs Department, stated Thursday.

Chen categorically denied an allegation that the ROC Government will allow its baseball team to take part in the 1991 Asian Cup baseball tournament to be held on the mainland.

"The ROC will not attend any sports events or conferences on the mainland even if they are under the auspices of international organizations," he said.

Chen, however, said that the ROC will participate in similar activities sponsored by international organizations held in other communist nations.

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